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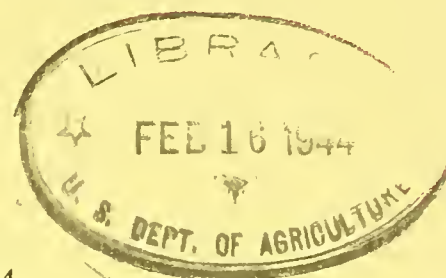
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 84



AGRICULTURAL RELIEF MEASURES
RELATING TO THE RAISING OF FARM PRICES -
74TH CONGRESS, JANUARY 3, 1935 TO JUNE 20, 1936

Compiled by
Marion E. Wheeler
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.
April 1940

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FOREWORD

This is the fifth in a series of lists on "Agricultural Relief Measures Relating to the Raising of Farm Prices." The first three were compiled in October 1935 for the Seventieth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-second Congresses, and the fourth in February 1939 (as Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 76) for the Seventy-fifth Congress.

Bills proposing to raise prices generally through a change in the national monetary or banking system have been omitted. An exception has been made in the case of the Dies bill, H.R. 2011 (item 41A) for although this is a monetary measure it also provides for a domestic allotment program, and for tariff benefit payments to farmers.

During the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress emphasis was placed on clarifying, reenforcing and broadening the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (Public No. 10, 73d Congress). Particular attention was given to extending the marketing agreements provisions of the program and as a result the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 (item 33) was enacted. Following the invalidation on January 6, 1936 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 by the Supreme Court, in the case of the United States of America v. Wm. M. Butler, et al, attention was turned to the study of substitute legislation which resulted in the enactment of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (item 78) during the second session.

The bills in this list have been classified under the major agricultural relief plans which were considered in the Seventy-fourth Congress. Although it is recognized that some bills might be classified under more than one plan the titles have not been repeated. An effort has been made to bring out in the index the different plans in the separate bills.

Throughout the list direct quotations from sources consulted have been acknowledged. When a source is not given the quotation is taken from the bill under consideration. In addition to the material listed in the "Sources Consulted" the committee reports have been frequently consulted. The report numbers for bills reported from committees will be found in the legislative history of the bill given at the beginning of each abstract. Extracts from the Congressional hearings on the bills have been included. The numbers following the citations to the hearings are the call numbers used in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

An author and subject index and a numerical index to the bills and resolutions included have been appended.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture

April 1940.

SOURCES CONSULTED

- Fischer, Vajen H. Measures of major importance enacted by the 74th Congress, January 3 to August 26, 1935 and January 3 to June 20, 1936. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 66, 209pp., processed. Washington, D. C., July 1936.
- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of budget and finance. Legislation enacted by the 74th Congress, first session. 76pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1935. (Budget and finance circular no. 14)
- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of budget and finance. Legislation enacted by the 74th Congress, second session. 77pp., processed. Washington, D. C., July 10, 1936. (Budget and finance circular no. 26)
- U. S. Library of congress. Legislative reference service. Digest of public general bills, with index, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session. 242pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937-1938.

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COST OF PRODUCTION

Bills

1. Thomas (Oklahoma)

S. 439. To secure to the farmers a price for agricultural products of not less than the cost of production thereof, including a reasonable profit, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 7, 1935.

Similar to H.R. 1407 (item 3).

2. Thomas (Oklahoma)

S. 1220. To amend title I of an act, entitled "Agricultural Adjustment Act" (Public No. 10, 73d Cong.), and to provide additional relief by securing to the farmers a minimum price for agricultural commodities of not less than the cost of production thereof, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 21, 1935.

Similar to H.R. 4298 (item 5).

3. Massingale

H.R. 1407. To secure to the farmers a price for agricultural products of not less than the cost of production thereof, including a reasonable profit, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 3, 1935.

In order to secure to farmers a price not less than cost of production, including reasonable profit, for any agricultural product needed in domestic consumption the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to: (1) ascertain the part of domestic production needed for domestic consumption and allow such portion to enter interstate commerce at a price not less than cost of production; (2) provide for the exportation, storage or other disposition of surpluses except on the domestic market; (3) control importation of agricultural commodities which affect sale of domestic commodities for less than cost of production; (4) license the purchase, importation, or storage of commodities; and (5) prescribe regulations for carrying out provisions of this Act.

A penalty is provided for engaging in any business without a license for which one is required.

Nothing in the Act "shall prevent an interchange or barter of any such agricultural commodities among producers of such commodities, or others, for purposes of domestic consumption." (p. 4)

4. Eicher

H.R. 3468. To amend title 1 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of the Seventy-third Congress, printed as Public, No. 10, and to provide additional relief by increasing agricultural purchasing power.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 9, 1935.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to: (1) determine by means of a given formula the average cost of production of all agricultural commodities included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 yielding an exportable surplus; (2) estimate the volume of production for the current year of each commodity; (3) estimate percentage required for domestic consumption to be distributed by interstate and intrastate commerce; (4) estimate percentage remaining for export.

Dealers, etc., are required to pay cost of production to farmers except for the percentage to be exported for which percentage the farmer is given a receipt countersigned by the Government agency designated to receive the products. The farmer may obtain a 90% loan on this receipt.

Dealers, etc., shall deliver to this agency the commodities for export, at the best world price, or storage against an emergency. The farmer may redeem his receipt for the net amount realized for each product sold at world prices, and for the products stored he may accept the net world price at the time of settlement, or 90%, and await final disposal for balance, or continue his 90% loan without interest.

The agency is directed to protect our foreign markets by furnishing products at world prices and by furnishing products to American processors at prices to enable them to meet competition in foreign markets.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to maintain domestic price level by restriction and/or embargo on competing agricultural commodities.

5. Massingale

H.R. 4298. To amend title I of an act entitled "Agricultural Adjustment Act" (Public No. 10, 73d Cong.) and to provide additional relief by securing to the farmers a minimum price for agricultural commodities of not less than the cost of production thereof, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 18, 1935.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall determine each year the average cost of production of all agricultural commodities after holding public hearings and determining various cost factors including varying transportation costs.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the percentage of each commodity required for domestic consumption and the percentage remaining for export; this last to be withheld from domestic markets.

Dealers, etc., shall pay cost of production price to farmers for domestic percentage and world market price less handling charges for exportable percentage.

The Secretaries of Agriculture and Treasury shall cooperate in regulating, by means of restrictions, fees, etc., the importation of goods in order to effect the purpose of the Act.

6. Eicher

H.R. 5580. To amend title I of an act entitled "Agricultural Adjustment Act", Public, No. 10, Seventy-third Congress, and to provide additional relief by increasing agricultural purchasing power, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 12, 1935.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint farmers' committees for each State, county, etc., to report to him on conditions.

The Secretary shall ascertain average cost of production of each agricultural commodity in accordance with the formula and method used in the manufacturing industry including labor, improvements, varying transportation costs, etc.

For each marketing year the Secretary shall estimate the volume of production of each commodity, percentage required for domestic consumption, and percentage remaining for export.

Dealers, etc., are required to pay cost of production prices for domestic percentage except during the first two thirty day periods of each marketing year at which time they may pay 2% and 1% less respectively. The Secretary may "proclaim such further reasonable upward variations...as may be necessary." (p. 5)

Producers shall be issued receipts by a designated Government agency for export percentage; which percentage is to be disposed of by the agency on the foreign market or stored as reserves against emergencies. Producers may redeem receipts at (1) world price at time of settlement less expenses, (2) 90% upon his receipt and wait final disposition for balance, or (3) continuation of 90% loan, made by the Government on the receipts, without interest until final disposition.

The resources of the Export-Import Bank and processors' taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 are authorized to be used in financing the Act.

In the event limitation of production is found to be necessary the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to proclaim a uniform percent of reduction for each producer of any given commodity; cost of production payments to producers of this commodity are dependent upon compliance with such limitation.

Authorizes Government agency to protect foreign markets by supplying products at world prices and to domestic manufacturers for production of goods at prices to enable favorable competition with foreign producers. Provides processing tax to meet any deficit.

The Secretaries of Agriculture, Treasury, State, and Commerce shall cooperate by means of trade agreements and other measures to restrict imports of competing agricultural commodities tending to reduce prices to farmers for domestic percentages within 10% of cost of production level.

7. Eicher

H.R. 9869. To restore and stabilize agricultural buying power by regulating interstate and foreign commerce and the value of money in agricultural commodities of which there is an exportable surplus by establishing a minimum cost of production price for the domestic consumption percentages thereof and by providing for the orderly marketing of the export percentages thereof, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 7, 1936.

Similar to H.R. 5580 (for general provisions see item 6). Two additional provisions are found in this draft of the bill. When demand for domestic consumption exceeds the estimated percentage the deficiency may be supplied from the exportable surplus from any convenient State at cost-of-production plus charges.

If the farmer is unable to sell his products the Government agency is directed to accept and receipt for the exportable percentage and to purchase from the farmer the allotment for domestic consumption, at cost of production price. Said agency to sell the latter at cost-of-production in the domestic market.

CROP INSURANCE

Bills

8. Sheppard

S. 2195. To amend section 8 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, by providing a system of crop insurance.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, March 8, 1935.

Provides for benefit payment increases to a producer having an adjustment agreement, who fails, due to causes beyond his control, to produce 50% of his average base-period yield for any crop within his adjustment contract. The additional amount shall be "equal to the fair market value of the quantity of such commodity which is equal to the difference between a quantity equivalent to 50% of his base-period yield applied to such present acreage and the quantity actually produced by him on such present acreage." Benefit payments to other producers in the county are reduced in proportion.

Establishes "the crop insurance loan fund" to be loaned for the purpose of making additional payments. Said loans are to be repaid by the Secretary of Agriculture by withholding total benefit payments to producers in the borrowing counties; 2% to be deducted from each producer's benefit payments. The fund may also be used for the purchase and storage of surpluses on which benefit payments are made, the proceeds from the sale of same to be paid into the fund.

9. McNary

S. 3539. Authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate all phases of crop insurance.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 9, 1936.

"Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a unit in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to investigate crop insurance - more particularly the methods of writing crop insurance here and abroad, to gather data useful in measuring crop hazards and devise plans for writing crop insurance; and to disseminate such information." - Digest of Public General Bills...74th Congress, second session. No. 11.

10. Pope

S. 4626. To create a Federal crop insurance corporation, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, May 13, 1936.

The Act to be cited as the "Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1936."

Creates the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation with three directors including one person experienced in agriculture, one in insurance, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Authorizes the Corporation to: (1) sell to farmers or operators insurance at actual cost on any growing agricultural crop; (2) provide for maximum security and stability for agricultural industries; (3) encourage flow of credit from private institutions to farmers; (4) make studies for improving crop insurance systems, and to cooperate with State research agencies, etc.

Authorizes an appropriation to be repaid from any money not needed by the Corporation in conducting its business.

DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT

Bills

11. Capper

S. 4071. To increase agricultural purchasing power and provide for the payment of tariff-equivalent benefits on that part of the production of certain farm commodities which is consumed within the United States, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, February 20, 1936.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim for each marketing year the percentage needed for domestic consumption of the basic agricultural commodities: cotton, wheat, tobacco, and hogs.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the United States Tariff Commission a list of articles (manufactured or unmanufactured), which are purchased by farmers producing basic agricultural commodities. The Commission shall ascertain the average ad-valorem rate of duties and taxes on imports of these articles.

Tariff-equivalent certificates (in an amount equal to sale price of the commodity multiplied by the tariff equivalent) shall be issued to each producer of basic agricultural commodity for the domestic consumption percentage of his crop. Certificates are to be transferable by delivery and redeemable at any time within one year; not subject to attachment, etc., while in hands of the producer.

12. Eagle

H.R. 5579. To provide a permanent program to maintain the cotton-producing industry on a sound basis.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 12, 1935.

This act, to be cited as the "Domestic Allotment Cotton Act", authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to estimate the amount of cotton to be consumed in the United States during a given crop year, and apportion to each of the cotton-producing States an amount figured on a production ratio with adjustments for an equitable apportionment.

Authorizes the Secretary to ascertain the parity price for cotton defined as "an amount that bears to the price of all commodities bought by cotton producers...the same ratio as the price paid for cotton at local markets during the pre-war period bore to the price of all commodities bought by cotton producers during such pre-war period."
(p. 4)

Provides that the producer shall receive parity payments, amounting to the difference between the parity price and the local market price on his allotted amount of cotton.

Parity payments are to be financed from proceeds of collections of processing taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933, and the Bankhead Cotton Control Act of April 21, 1934.

13. Warren

H.R. 6082. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to make all varieties of potatoes included in the species *Solanum tuberosum* a basic agricultural commodity, to impose a tax on the first sale of such potatoes, to provide exemptions therefrom, to regulate the packaging of such potatoes, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 21, 1935.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 281.375 Un3 (item 20).

Added as an amendment to H.R. 8492 - Public No. 320, August 24, 1935. Repealed by Public No. 433 (74th Cong.) approved March 2, 1936.

This Act to be cited as the "Potato Act of 1935."

Imposes, on the first sale of all potatoes, a tax of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound unless the Secretary of Agriculture determines that said tax will (1) interfere with orderly marketing of potatoes; (2) depress farm prices of potatoes; (3) cause disadvantage in competition in which case the tax may be lowered 1/2 of 1 cent per pound. The tax is to be represented by tax stamps.

The Secretary shall determine the quantity of potatoes to be produced during the crop year which, if sold in the United States during that period, will tend to establish and maintain parity price in the period of August 1919 - July 1929. This portion shall be apportioned to the several States according to a production ratio and to individual

producers and tax-exemption stamps shall be issued to the producers. Potatoes sold in excess of the allotment shall carry tax-paid stamps to the amount of the allotments.

All potatoes shall be sold in closed and marked containers to facilitate enforcement of the tax provisions.

Upon imported potatoes the Secretary of Agriculture may establish a quota during any crop year which shall be based upon a percentage of the average annual quantity of such potatoes imported from any country during 1929-1933 period equal to the percentage that the quantity of potatoes produced which were sold in the United States during the same period.

Prior to the beginning of each crop year after 1935, the Secretary is directed to determine whether a majority of potato producers wish the provisions of the act to be effective during the following crop year and is directed to conduct a referendum to aid him in his findings.

14. Lee (Oklahoma)

H.R. 6809. To give the cotton farmer Government benefits on domestically consumed cotton without limiting production, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, March 18, 1935.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to estimate and proclaim the amount of cotton that will be required for domestic use from a given year's crop. This amount is to be allotted to each of the cotton-producing States, counties, and farmers giving consideration to all production factors.

The Secretary is directed to determine the parity price of cotton, using August 1909 - July 1914 as the base period, and the present local market price. Upon the presentation by the producer of a ginner's certificate that he has produced his allotment he shall receive a benefit payment equal to the difference between the parity and market price of his cotton.

The benefit payments shall be financed by means of a processing tax on the first processing of cotton; the rate to be determined by the Secretary. In case the rate established causes an accumulation of surplus stocks or a depression of the farm price of cotton the Secretary shall cause an investigation and hold hearings, making an adjustment in the rate according to the findings.

Provides a compensating rate of tax when it is found, upon investigation, that the processing tax is causing processors disadvantage in competition. Also provides for a compensation tax on imported cotton goods.

15. Dies

H.R. 6839. To aid agriculture and relive the existing national economic emergency.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, March 19, 1935.

This Act to be cited as the "Domestic Allotment Act."

Declares that it is the policy of Congress to: (1) give to the producers of cotton, wheat, and rice a tariff benefit upon that portion of their crops domestically consumed as will equal the tariff benefits enjoyed by industries; (2) permit farmers to produce and sell on world markets such portion of their crops as they desire.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to: (1) determine for each crop year the amount of these crops needed for domestic consumption; (2) establish a production basis for every farm growing these crops (this being the amount of such crop which a farm can produce on an average under the most approved and effective methods of production); (3) allot to every farm a fair percentage of the domestic consumption of the said crops; (4) determine the tariff benefit which each producer should receive on his domestic allotment (the benefit to be not less than 10¢ per pound for cotton, 1¢ per pound for rice, and shall equal the import duty on wheat then in force).

Domestic allotment certificates shall be issued and surrendered at a designated time and place by the producer in return for the tariff benefit payment.

16. Warren

H.R. 8819. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to make all varieties of potatoes included in the species *Solanum tuberosum* a basic agricultural commodity, to raise revenues by imposing a tax on the first sale of such potatoes, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, July 11, 1935.

Reported to the House without amendment (H. Rpt. 1611), July 23, 1935. Minority views (H. Rpt. 1611, pt. 2), August 3, 1935.

Added as an amendment to H.R. 8492 - Public No. 320, August 24, 1935. Repealed by Public No. 433 (74th Congress) approved March 2, 1936.

For an abstract of the general provisions of this bill see H.R. 6082 (item 13).

Hearings held on H.R. 6082 before the House Committee on Agriculture. 281.375 Un3 (item 20)

17. Lee (Oklahoma)

H.R. 9147. To give the cotton farmer Government benefits on domestically consumed cotton without limiting production, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, August 15, 1939.

This bill is similar to H.R. 6809 (item 14) and differs mainly in that it provides a more detailed procedure for cotton allotment, eliminates the provisions for refunding the tax under certain circumstances, and levies a tax when processors meet disadvantageous competition.

18. Hope

H.R. 10757. To increase agricultural purchasing power and provide for the payment of tariff-equivalent benefits on that part of the production of certain farm commodities which is consumed within the United States, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 30, 1936.

Identical with S. 4071 (item 11)

19. Dies

H.R. 10973. To aid agriculture and relieve the existing national economic emergency.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 6, 1936.

"Directs the Secretary of Agriculture - in order to give to wheat, cotton, and rice producers a tariff benefit on the portion of their crops domestically consumed and to permit such farmers without governmental restriction to produce and sell their crops in world markets - to determine the amount of wheat, cotton, and rice needed for ultimate domestic consumption; to establish the average annual production basis of each farm; to allot to such farm its percentage of the domestic consumption (with a minimum of four bales for cotton); and to determine the tariff benefit which each producer should receive (such benefit to equal at least the import duty on wheat, and to exceed 10 cents per pound on cotton and 1 cent on rice). Certificates, based on the amount of the tariff benefit on that portion of his crop domestically consumed, shall be issued to each farmer, to be redeemed at times and places designated by the Secretary of Agriculture out of moneys appropriated from the Public Treasury." - Digest of Public General Bills - 74th Congress, second session. No. 11.

Hearings

20. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Potatoes as basic commodity under Agricultural Adjustment Act. Hearings... Seventy-fourth Congress, 1st session on H.R. 6082... March 6, 7, 26, 27, 29, 1935. 172pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 281.375 Un3

Albert E. Mercker, Senior Agricultural Extension Economist, Extension Division, Department of Agriculture: "The proposed bill provides for making potatoes a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act...

"An allotment of sales is to be given each potato grower. For the number of bushels of potatoes included in this allotment growers will receive tax-exemption stamps or tags. Thus no tax will be paid on the allotted quantity of potatoes.

"On all sales of potatoes sold in excess of allotments a tax of three-quarters of a cent per pound will be levied. Under certain conditions the Secretary of Agriculture may establish a tax at a lower rate, but not less than one-half cent per pound.

"The tax shall be paid on the first sale of potatoes... Regulations allowing tax-exempt stamps to be transferred between individual producers shall be developed. Under certain conditions exemptions from the tax may be authorized on potatoes used for manufacture of byproducts and for livestock feeding.

"Thirty days prior to the beginning of each crop year the Secretary of Agriculture determines that quantity of potatoes which, if sold, will tend to bring for the producer a parity price. This quantity will be the total available for allotment among the States and in turn among the growers, and thus tax exempt."

The basis for allotment to the States and to the individual growers is next described by Mr. Mercker. He also points out that all potatoes must be sold in closed and marked containers to facilitate enforcement of the tax provisions, and that the farmer who produces the potatoes must pay the tax (p. 3).

Hon. Lindsay Warren, Representative from the State of North Carolina: "...[This] is a production-control measure based on sales; it is not a sign-up proposition such as you have in cotton... I may say that the allotment features in this measure are certainly, in my opinion...far superior and far more satisfactory and fair than the allotments in any other bill."

Simeon P. Martin, Stanton, Mich., representing the Potato Growers of Montcalm, Isabella, Mecosta, Ionia, Kent, and Newaygo Counties and adjoining counties of the State of Michigan: "The Warren bill [the bill under consideration]

...is an amendment to the basic law, known as the 'Agricultural Adjustment Act', and both fix, or rather establish, a maximum price known as so-called 'parity', but do not establish or fix or pretend to establish or fix a minimum price in any amount, above the zero point. Any proposed legislation that does not recognize the right and the necessity of producers of agricultural commodities to receive cost of production prices is not a remedy. Therefore, this bill is not a remedy." (p. 77) Mr. Martin said also: "This entire bill, including the A.A.A., which is the basic law, does not protect the potato growers from the manipulation of prices by speculators and gamblers. It is well known to us potato growers in Michigan that it is the speculator, and speculation and gambling, that determines the price of potatoes and has ruined the farmers, including the potato growers...

"Now, the speculative market is one of the things that the farmers object to. We know from experience that the Federal crop estimate has a large influence on the price of potatoes, and that this is used by speculators in potatoes to drive the prices high or low. We do not believe that the law of supply and demand has, for many years, governed the price of potatoes." (pp.81, 82)

Jesse W. Tapp, Director, Marketing Agreements and License Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: Mr. Tapp presented a letter to the Committee which was written by Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, giving the general views of the Administration in regard to the bill. (pp. 138-140)

Porter R. Taylor, Chief, General Crops Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: Mr. Taylor gave an analysis of the bill (pp. 142-152), which was held by Mr. Warren to be a "very fair and very helpful and constructive analysis."

EXPORT BOUNTIES

Bills

21. Bailey

S. 1034. To encourage and revive export trade in agricultural products of the United States.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 15, 1935.

Provides annual bounties to producers of farm products for export equal to the difference between world prices and parity (the first to be determined and declared by the Secretary of Agriculture and the latter by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce at least semi-annually.

Export and domestic consumption percentages shall be determined by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce on the basis of which the Secretary of Agriculture shall allot to each farmer a total production amount and shall pay each farmer (complying with crop control terms) a cash bounty at the end of each crop year on his export portion.

Bounties may be financed by sale of agricultural products held by the Department of Agriculture or other governmental agency, if such sale does not reduce domestic or export prices.

Provisions relative to crop reduction found in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Bankhead Cotton Act, and Kerr-Smith Act shall be applied to this Act which does not repeal the Agricultural Adjustment Act but is supplementary to it.

EXPORT DEBENTURE

Bills

22. Connally

S. 3745. To aid in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities, to provide for the issuance of export debentures, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 17, 1936.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue export debentures on domestically produced corn, rice, wheat, cotton and tobacco (or any other agricultural commodity if deemed advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture) or on any manufactured product thereof, to any farmer, cooperative association or other person. The rate is to be $1/2$ the rate of duty on imports of these commodities with the exception of the following for which the rate shall be: wheat, 21¢ per bu.; corn, $7\ 1/2$ ¢ per bu.; rice, $1/2$ ¢ per lb.; cotton, 4¢ per lb.; and tobacco, 2¢ per lb. In the event of undue increase in production the rate shall be reduced 20% on a 20-30% increase; 50% on a 30-50% increase; and 99% on an increase in excess of 50%.

Export debenture shall be receivable at its face value within a year of issuance by any customs collector in payment of duties collectible against articles imported by bearer. Debentures are redeemable at not less than 98% of face value by Secretary of the Treasury to prevent undue speculation.

Provides metal tags to be placed on all foreign cotton passing through the United States for exportation.

MARKETING CONTROL

Bills

23. Frazier

S. 1736. To provide for the purchase and sale of farm products. Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, February 7, 1935. Similar to H.R. 6017 (item 29).

24. Smith

S. 1807. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, February 12, 1935.

Reported to the Senate with amendments (S. Rpt. 548), April 24, 1935.

Recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, May 28, 1935.

Hearings held before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. 281.12 Un3Am 1935. (item 36).

The proposed amendments are primarily designed to implement and clarify the language of the original act, and to give express powers to the Secretary which were already vested in him by implication.

Section 1. The word "adjustment" is substituted for "reduction" in section 8 (1) to clarify the Secretary's power to permit adjustments in acreage upward as well as downward where the policy requires it.

Two amendments are proposed coordinating commodity loans and adjustment contracts for the purpose of establishing the "ever normal granary." Section 1 amends section 8 (1) by authorizing payment of benefits in agricultural commodities acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture, and section 2 amends section 12 (b) of the Act by making the proceeds of processing taxes available for "the acquisition of any agricultural commodity pledged as security for any loan made by any Federal agency."

Section 3. Amends section 8 (3) by striking out subsection 3 and inserting a new section, the first part dealing with the issuance of licenses, and the second providing a new procedure for the enforcement of licenses.

Section 4. Authorizes the Secretary to require the parties to any marketing agreement or license to furnish information necessary in determining whether or not the terms of the agreement have been complied with and whether or not there has been any abuse of the privilege of exemption from the antitrust laws conferred in section 8 (2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Section 5 adds two new subsections to section 8 of the bill. No marketing agreement or license shall contain provision for establishing quotas or allotments limiting the amount which can be purchased from individual producers unless the Secretary determines that such quota or allotment is favored by at least two-thirds of the producers affected or by producers who have produced at least two-thirds of the commodity affected. The secretary is authorized, in connection with the making of any marketing agreement or the issuance of any license for a given commodity, to select a post-war base period in cases where the purchasing power during the pre-war period cannot be satisfactorily ascertained from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 6 modifies section 10 (b) by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to accord appropriate recognition and encouragement to farmers' cooperative associations, and by requiring each licensee under the Act to pay a pro rata share of the expenses incurred in connection with the administration of a license.

Section 7 declares that nothing contained in the amendatory bill shall be construed to invalidate any agreement or license in effect upon the date of enactment of the bill, nor of any act done pursuant to such an agreement or license before or after enactment.

25. Nye

S.J. Res. 221. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the sale and marketing of agricultural commodities.

Introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, February 27, 1936.

"Congress shall have the power to regulate the sale and marketing of all agricultural commodities."

26. Brown (Georgia)

H.R. 3064. Providing for the establishment of growers' cooperative commodity markets.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 7, 1935.

Establishes under the Public Works Administration cooperative markets, not exceeding six in any one state, for the sale, exchange, storage and processing of all agricultural products.

Associations shall be organized under the Capper-Volstead Cooperative Association Act of February 18, 1922.

Initial capital shall be provided by the Public Works Administration; 30% a grant, the remainder a loan at 4% interest, the principal to be equitably amortized over a

period of thirty years. Upon payment of principal and interest the title shall be vested in the associations free from claims of the Federal Government but supervised and regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

27. McSwain

H.R. 3628. Providing for the establishment of farmers' marketing centers.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 10, 1935.

Establishes under the Public Works Administration marketing centers, not exceeding six in any one state, for the sale, exchange, storage and processing of all agricultural products.

The markets may be operated either upon the cooperative plan or by leasing to any person, firm, or corporation or such companies, associations, or corporations organized in accordance with local companies.

Initial capital shall be provided by the Public Works Administration; 30% a grant, the remainder a loan at 4% interest, the principal to be equitably amortized over a period of thirty years.

Creates under the general direction of the Secretary of Agriculture a National Board of Marketing Centers, composed of seven members elected by the marketing centers, to adopt rules for government and guidance of the marketing centers.

28. Jones

H.R. 5585. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 12, 1935.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 281.12 Un32Am (item 36).

Similar to S. 1807 (item 24).

29. Lemke

H.R. 6017. To provide for the purchase and sale of farm products.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 20, 1935.

It is the purpose of this Act, to be cited as the "Farmers' and Consumers' Financing Corporation Act", "to provide a market for the sale of agricultural products, and to eliminate as far as possible the commissions and charges that are exacted upon agricultural products from the time such products leave the producer until the same reaches the consumer, and to thereby increase the price which the producer receives and decrease the price which the consumer pays." (p. 5)

Creates the Farmers' and Consumers' Financing Corporation with a capital stock of \$100,000,000 to be managed by a board of directors consisting of three members appointed by the President with the advice of the Senate.

The Corporation is empowered to: (1) build, buy, lease, and operate elevators and storage warehouses; (2) buy agricultural products from any person within the United States and to process and/or sell same in the domestic or foreign market; (3) act as agent for any one producing agricultural commodities in the sale of same; (4) advance money to assist any person in financing the sale or exportation of agricultural products.

30. Jones

H.R. 7088*. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, March 28, 1935.

Similar to H.R. 7713 (item 31).

31. Jones

H.R. 7713. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, April 24, 1935.

Reported without amendment (H. Rpt. 808), April 30, 1935.

These amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933, were proposed for the purpose of permitting a more flexible program by the use of different plans with reference to different commodities. Some of the more important changes are noted below.

It is proposed to give the Agricultural Adjustment Administration a more adequate standard for determining parity prices by proposing that for the commodities for which the base period is August 1909 - July 1914, the parity price will reflect current tax payments and interest payments per acre on farm indebtedness secured by real estate.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make rental or benefit payments for expansion of domestic or foreign markets for commodities acquired by him under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This provision authorizes payments in kind in lieu of cash and is designed to carry out the "ever normal granary" plan.

* Note - For Hearings on the provisions of this bill see those held on H.R. 5585 before the House Committee on Agriculture. (281.12 Un32Am) (item 36).

Certain changes are made in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933, with respect to the uses of proceeds of processing taxes, and includes specific authority for the removal of surplus products of any agricultural commodity; the acquisition of any commodity pledged as security for a loan made by any Federal agency conditioned on cooperation with a production program; and the authority to make payments for expansion of domestic or foreign markets.

The amendment proposes to strike out the provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which authorizes the Secretary to license processors and others handling agricultural commodities and substitutes new provisions for licensing.

New sections are proposed with respect to the operation of marketing agreements as to information required by the Secretary, termination by vote of farmers, etc.

An increase of the processing tax is proposed to make up for loss due to refunds on articles used for charity or welfare purposes.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to utilize the services of State and local committees and cooperative associations of producers for expansion of markets.

Authorizes an additional appropriation for each fiscal year of an amount equal to 30% of the gross customs receipts to be used as follows: (1) to encourage exportation of agricultural commodities; (2) purchase or lease, by the United States, of submarginal agricultural grazing lands; (3) payments in connection with acreage or production adjustments.

32. Jones

H.R. 8052. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, May 14, 1935.

Reported to the House without amendment (H. Rpt. 952), May 15, 1935.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Rules.
281.12 Un35 (item 37).

This bill is similar to H.R. 7713 and for an abstract of the main provisions see that bill (item 31).

This amendment proposes to add a new section to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which authorizes certain limitations on imports. Whenever the current average farm price of an agricultural commodity is less than parity, if the President believes imported articles tend to prevent the price from raising, the Secretary of Agriculture or the United States Tariff Commission is to conduct an investigation. If the findings indicate that said importation is depressing the price the President may direct such

limitation on quantity, or the payment of such compensating taxes as are necessary to enable prices to reach parity.

33. Jones

H.R. 8492* (Public No. 320, approved August 24, 1935). To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, June 14, 1935.

Reported without amendment (H. Rpt. 1240), June 15, 1935.

Passed House as amended, June 18, 1935.

Reported to the Senate with amendments (S. Rpt. 1011), July 3, 1935.

Passed Senate, July 23, 1935.

Conference Report (H. Rpt. 1757), August 13, 1935.

The following are extracts from a summary of the Act appearing in "Measures of Major Importance Enacted by the 74th Congress." (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 66, item 4):

"This Act amended the Bankhead Cotton Act, the Kerr Tobacco Act, and enacted the Potato Act of 1935 (Title II) [see item 16] all of which were repealed by Act of February 10, 1936. (Public No. 433, 74th Congress) Other sections were thrown out by the Supreme Court decision or repealed...

"Sec. 1. Amends Sec. 2 (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide that the parity price for commodities whose base period is 1909-1914 shall reflect mortgage interest payments and tax rates per acre on farm real estate and amends Sec. 2 (2) and (3) of the Act by redefining the policy of Congress as to the protection of consumer interests.

"Sec. 2. Amends Sec. 8 by striking out everything preceding subsection (2) by directing the Secretary of Agriculture, if upon the basis of an investigation he finds that the farm price of a commodity is or will be below the fair exchange value thereof, or the conditions of and factors relating to the production, marketing, and consumption of a commodity are such that the exercise of such powers would tend to effectuate the policy of the Act, to make payments to remove surpluses, and expand domestic and foreign markets. Prohibits use of such powers whenever, during a period during which any of the powers conferred above is

* Note - For Hearings on the provisions of this bill see those held on H.R. 5585 before the House Committee on Agriculture (281.12 Un32Am) (item 36), and on S. 1807 before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (281.12 Un3Am 1935) (item 35).

being exercised, Secretary finds the farm price is or will be below the fair exchange value thereof etc., after the end of the marketing year current at time when such proclamation is made, etc. Provides for holding of hearings in course of investigations required...

"Sec. 5. Strikes out Sec. 8 (3) and adds the new subsection 8c. Directs the Secretary, after due notice of and opportunity for a hearing, to issue orders to handlers regulating the handling of commodities in the current of or directly burdening, obstructing or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, such orders to be based upon a finding that will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and applicable to milk, fruits (including pecans and walnuts but not including apples, or fruits for canning, other than olives), tobacco, vegetables (not including vegetables for canning, other than asparagus), soybeans, and naval stores. The terms and conditions which orders issued pursuant to this section shall contain are outlined in the Act.

"No order shall become effective until handlers of 50 percent of the volume of the commodity (larger for California citrus fruits) have signed a marketing agreement, and 2/3 by number of volume of the producers favor such order except that, with the approval of the President, an order shall become effective if handlers of 50 percent of the volume do not sign when (A) noncompliance of the handlers would tend to prevent the effectuation of the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and (B) when the order is the only practicable means of advancing the interests of producers and is favored by 2/3 of them by number or volume. No order shall be issued contrary to a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held or to regulate advertising. Except in the case of milk and its products, orders shall be limited in their application to the smallest regional areas possible, and shall prescribe such different terms as may be necessary to correspond to local differences in production and marketing methods. Action by bona fide cooperative associations of producers in approving or disapproving orders shall be regarded as the action of the members thereof. Orders shall not be applicable to retailers in their capacity as such, except in the case of milk and its products, nor to producers in such capacity. Handlers violating orders shall be fined from \$50 to \$500 for each day counted as a separate violation. A handler may protest the illegality of an order by written petition, with opportunity for hearing and ruling by the Secretary, and recourse to the courts for review of such ruling. A marketing agreement or order may be terminated by the Secretary or on demand of a majority of producers by volume or number, and provisions

applicable to orders are equally applicable to amendments thereto...

"Sec. 16. Amends Sec. 10 (b) by authorizing the Secretary to encourage the establishment of State and local committees or associations of producers, providing that each order shall provide for payment by the handlers on a prorated basis, or the administrative expenses of such agencies...

"Sec. 18. Inserts a new Sec. 10 (i) authorizing the Secretary to cooperate with State authorities in order to obtain uniformity in the formulation, administration, and enforcement of Federal and State programs relating to the regulation of the handling of agricultural commodities...

"Sec. 31. Adds a new Sec. 22: Provides that when competing imports materially interfere with any program or operation undertaken under this Act, the President may, after an investigation by the Tariff Commission, limit the quantity imported, and later either suspend or modify the limitation to fit changed conditions but no limitation can be imposed which limits the quantity to less 50 percent of the average amount imported from any country annually between July 1, 1928, and June 30, 1933.

"Sec. 32. Appropriates for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year 1936, an amount equal to 30% of the gross receipts from customs duties annually, to be maintained in a separate fund, and to be used by the Secretary to (1) encourage exports of agricultural commodities by the payments of benefits in connection therewith, (2) encouraging domestic consumption of such products by diverting surpluses from the normal channels of commerce, and (3) financing adjustments in the quantity planted or produced for market of such products. No part of these funds shall be expended pursuant to clause (3) unless the Secretary determines that the expenditure of such part pursuant to clauses (1) and (2) is not necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section. No part of this fund may be used to subsidize the export of unmanufactured cotton.

"Sec. 33. Amends Sec. 7 which deals with cotton option contracts, by removing the requirement that the Secretary of Agriculture sell all cotton held by him under the Act by March 1, 1936, and directs him to sell at his discretion, and authorizes him to prescribe regulations by which cotton contracts may be transferred or assigned...

"Sec. 55. Makes available out of money appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (Public Resolution No. 11, 74th Congress) such amount as the President may allot for the development of a national program of land conservation and utilization, including the acquisition of submarginal lands and their use for public purposes as the President shall prescribe."

34. Lea (California)

H.R. 11730. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, March 10, 1936.

"Enlarges the power of the Secretary of Agriculture under the A.A.A., by authorizing him to issue orders regulating the handling in interstate or foreign commerce of 'any agricultural commodity or product thereof' [now limited to 'milk, fruits (including pecans and walnuts but not including apples and not including fruits, other than olives, for canning), tobacco, vegetables (not including vegetables, other than asparagus, for canning), soybeans and naval stores (including refined or partially refined oleoresin)'] - amending 8c, U.S.C. Suppl. 7: 608c (1) (2) (6)." - Digest of Public General Bills...74th Congress, second session. No. 11.

Hearings

35. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Hearings...Seventy-fourth Congress, 1st session on S. 1807...March 7-9, 11-16, 1935. 336pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 281.12 Un3Am

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture: The hearings were opened with a statement by the Secretary in which he states that "These amendments are intended to strengthen and reenforce the Adjustment Act...

"There are two important ways in which agriculture is at an acute disadvantage unless it continues to have the opportunity for cooperative action with the aid of the Government.

"One is the fact that export markets are still largely closed to our farm products...

"Every amendment in this bill is related, directly or indirectly, to the situation brought about by loss of our export markets...

"The second disadvantage from which agriculture would suffer without cooperative action through Government aid, results from the control of both production and price by industry... While agriculture has been maintaining its production even at the sacrifice of price, much of industry has maintained price even at the sacrifice of production... Price and production-control practices by a large portion of industry has forced agriculture to adopt similar methods in self-defense... The proposed amendments...help to give a chance to operate on somewhere near even terms with the rest of the economic system...

"Part of the amendments apply primarily to the production adjustment programs affecting the basic commodities. These would coordinate commodity loans with production programs. Others would make more effective the portion of the adjustment program which operates through marketing agreements and licenses...

"The marketing agreement and license provisions in these amendments are vitally important to the 2,000,000 producers of commodities for which production adjustment programs are not feasible...

"Another proposed change in the act which is not included in this bill, but which is being discussed by farmers and their representatives, would make possible a program for stabilizing supplies of livestock products through control of the feed grains that are the source of those products...

"The proposal which the Corn Belt people have brought forward would result in the processing tax, which would be levied on livestock according to the livestock-used grain, being used to control the acreage of grain, that being supplemented also by the ever-normal granary procedure to take care of the fluctuations in weather." (pp.3-14).

Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act: "...in my discussion I would like to compare S. 1807 with the provisions in the existing act in order that we may bring out a clear understanding of what is proposed...

"In a preliminary way, I want to say that under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as passed by the Seventy-third Congress, two methods of operation with agricultural commodities, in an attempt to achieve the declared policy of the act, were provided: One was through adjustment programs, under which the Government enters into individual contracts with the producer and pays benefit payments or rental payments to the individual producer, financed out of processing taxes levied on the commodity. Those commodities that were eligible to the processing-tax operation were defined as basic agricultural commodities under the act.

"The other method is through marketing agreements entered into with the processors, distributors, handlers, and associations of producers; and those have been particularly useful, not as applied to generally marketed nationally grown crops but in handling the regional problems and particular problems of specialty crops, like fruits and vegetables, canning crops, gums and oil, turpentine, and whole milk, where the problem is a local one and a regional one, and not really susceptible to national treatment...

"The amendments embodied in S. 1807 deal with both types of operation...

"Sections 1 and 2 of the amendments give us general authorization to make benefit payments in the commodity as

well as in cash... Section 2 of the amendment authorizes the use of income from processing taxes to acquire a quantity of a commodity on which loans have been made, so that the commodities will then be available to turn back to the farmer in carrying out that plan."

Mr. Davis discussed at length the provisions of the amendments. (pp.14-50).

Earl C. Smith, President, Illinois Agricultural Association, and member, Executive Committee, Board of Directors, American Farm Bureau Federation: "The purpose of this amendment is to make the Agricultural Adjustment Act more flexible through such a more simple, effective, and practical manner that the price levels of grain and livestock may be not only improved but maintained..."

"What we want to do is to get the act amended where we can maintain the price level advantage [gained through the A.A.A.] and keep price levels 'parity'."

Mr. Smith discussed the so-called "feed control amendment" authorizing a processing tax on livestock according to the feed grain consumed. He said in conclusion in part: "This amendment simply provides authority that adjustment programs, whether to export surpluses, or expand markets for surpluses, or to adjust production of grains, may be as simple, as practical, as efficient, and as permanent as it is possible to make them." (pp. 51-68).

The Hearings contain further testimony both for and against the amendments relative to marketing agreements, licensing powers, etc.

36. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Amendments to Agricultural Adjustment Act. Hearings...Seventy-fourth Congress, 1st session on H.R. 5585. February 26, 27, 28, March 1, 5, 6, 1935. Serial E. 372pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 281.12 Un32Am

Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act: "Operations under the Agricultural Adjustment Act fall mainly in two classes. One is the adjustment of production through benefit payments contracts between the Secretary of Agriculture and individual farmers..."

"The other is the adjustment of supply and marketing conditions through marketing agreements and licenses. Some of the proposed amendments are intended to facilitate operations in production adjustment, others are intended to facilitate operations in marketing agreements and licenses, and still others would modify general provisions of the act." (p. 5).

Mr. Davis explained the proposed changes in the adjustment program as a "Coordination of commodity loans and adjustment contracts in a well-rounded plan, in the direction of the 'ever-normal granary'..."

"The 'lever-normal granary' plan frankly recognizes that the Government is likely to come into possession of substantial amounts of the commodity, especially if a season of high yield when loans are made is followed by another season of high yield. These Government-owned supplies could then be used to make 'benefit payment in kind', supplementing or replacing cash benefits, in return for growers' cooperation in restricting production of that particular commodity the following season...

"The instability and insecurity of agriculture are a constant menace to the stability and security of the rest of society. By assuring supplies and smoothing out price cycles, the plan for coordinating commodity loans with adjustment contracts would protect consumers as well as producers." (pp. 6-7).

Mr. Davis continued his testimony with a discussion of the proposed changes affecting marketing agreements and licenses, pointing out the advantages of this program for producers of fruits, vegetables, nuts and other non-basic commodities, particularly whole milk, in securing better prices, and the need for broadening and clarifying the law. (pp. 7-18).

During the discussion of the bill with the committee members Mr. Davis stated: "I would like to say that this is not a regulatory bill at all; this is a bill to establish and maintain a parity price for agricultural products, a balance between production and consumption, and to raise the price to the farmer." (pp. 43-44).

Sydney Anderson, Vice President, General Mills, Inc., appeared before the committee in opposition to the licensing provisions of the bill. In reply to Mr. Andresen's question "Would there be any general objection if the Secretary did fix a minimum price within limits of all farm commodities?" Mr. Anderson stated, "I can merely express my own opinion, that it is entirely and absolutely unworkable. There is not a single record in all history where a price-fixing arrangement has worked out for any considerable period of time." (p. 126).

Ben Kilgore, Secretary, Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, confined his remarks to the effect of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the proposed amendments on tobacco. He said in part: "Now that most tobacco is at economic parity, in terms of price relationships, the big task will be to maintain such prices. This will require continuous adjustment of production to effective market demands and needs... the maintenance of these parity prices will demand a greater use of marketing agreements in the future...so as to guarantee minimum price averages to the growers where they cooperate and carry out their share in the adjustment program. These marketing agreements will prevent fluctuation averages, and will assist in many other directions." (p. 217).

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture informally discussed the proposed amendments. In reply to the question "Do you believe that price fixing is a good American policy, both as to the price the producer receives and the retail price?" he said in part "We found more than a year ago that in our first milk agreement where resale price was being fixed, and the price to the farmer also was being fixed, that we were also in effect fixing the price to the distributor, and we did not want to be in the fix of being responsible for the policy which definitely would fix a profit to the distributor..."

"Now, with regard to price fixing in general: I know from an economical point of view you cannot engage in price fixing unless you have quite complete control over the supply ... That is the reason that this setting of price to the producer has been used only in those instances in respect to commodities which are produced in rather limited quantities, and we have some control over the supply." (pp. 270-271).

Edward A. O'Neal, President, Farm Bureau Federation:

"The American Farm Bureau Federation finds in the Agricultural Adjustment Act that instrumentality of legalized procedure through which the 6,500,000 farmers...can and do present an organized effort for maintaining the balance between agricultural production and consumption so as to maintain a corresponding balance between the prices which the farmer obtains for the products he produces and sells and the price which he pays for...the industrial goods and services he buys. That, in a nutshell, is the basic and underlying philosophy of the Agricultural Adjustment Act." (pp. 293-294).

Mr. O'Neal outlined briefly the background of the agricultural adjustment legislation from the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922 to the enactment in 1933 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

37. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. To amend Agricultural Adjustment Act. Hearings...Seventy-fourth Congress, 1st session on H.R. 8052, May 23, 1935. 29pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 281.12 Un35

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, characterized the amendments in this bill as "perfecting in their nature." He defined the processing tax as the equivalent of the tariff "to make up to the farmer the foreign purchasing power which was lost as a result of the tariff", and discussed the provisions for an ever normal granary, "a mechanism to make a hold-over from the fat years to the lean years of the surplus, and at the same time to avoid getting into difficulties such as the Farm Board got into." This last is to be accomplished "by making it possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to use the processing-tax money to buy the products that

came into the possession of the Government" through Commodity Credit Corporation loans and by giving the products to the farmers "in lieu of cash to hold their acreage down."

The Secretary also discussed the section dealing with marketing agreements and licenses. (pp. 7-20).

Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, addressed his remarks to the questions arising out of the administration of the marketing agreements and licensing provisions with particular reference to the marketing of milk and fruits and vegetables. (pp. 20-29).

MISCELLANEOUS

Bills

38. Norbeck (by request)

S. 3906. To provide for the purchase of certain agricultural lands, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, February 3, 1936.

"Authorizes \$125,000,000 to enable Secretary of Agriculture to purchase, proportionate to State crop surpluses (1) up to 40 million acres of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and rice lands which have been cultivated for 5 years or more and upon which no tenant or owner resides; and (2) up to 10 million acres of adjoining land usable for grazing or timber purposes, unfit for cultivation. Such lands shall be retired from cultivation but may be leased by the Secretary (1) for grazing, during three seasons after passage of bill; (2) to forestall a shortage of a particular agricultural commodity. Sellers shall not cultivate or acquire virgin land for farming purposes except as a homestead.

"Secretary is further directed to maintain 10 percent reserve stocks of commodities enumerated above, to be sold by him only when necessary to maintain parity prices for each, based upon 1909-14 index numbers of Department of Agriculture." - Digest of Public General Bills...74th Congress, second session. No. 11.

39. George

S. Res. 190. [Requesting the President to appoint a committee of seven outstanding agricultural and business men who have experience in the utilization and distribution of cotton, not more than two of whom shall be officials of the Federal Government, to make thorough study of the disposition and distribution of cotton in the control of the Federal Government, etc.]

Submitted to the Senate and ordered to lie on the table,
August 19, 1935.

40. McAdoo

S.J. Res. 225. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the aid of agriculture.

Introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, March 5, 1936.

"The Congress shall have power to enact laws in aid of agriculture and for its reasonable regulation."

41. Ashurst

S.J. Res. 235. Proposing that the Congress shall have power to make laws to regulate agriculture, commerce, industry, and labor.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, June 8, 1936.

41a. Dies

H.R. 2011. To reduce the weight of the gold dollar from fifteen and five twenty-first grains nine-tenths fine to twelve and nine-tenths grains nine-tenths fine, and to reduce the weight of the silver dollar from four hundred twelve and one-half grains troy of standard silver to two hundred six and one-fourth grains troy of standard silver and to provide for proportionate reduction in the weight of the half dollar, the quarter dollar, and the dime; and to require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates against all silver in the Treasury not held for redemption and deliver such certificates to the Secretary of Agriculture to be deposited by such Secretary in a domestic allotment fund; and to cover into the Treasury the increase in value of the gold held by the United States as a result of this reduction in the weight of the gold dollar; and to encourage the sale of American agricultural and industrial surpluses abroad, to give producers of cotton, wheat, and rice a tariff benefit, to provide for the payment of industrial and agricultural surplus products in silver, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, January 3, 1935.

Fixes the weight of the gold dollar at 12 and 9/10 grains 9/10 fine; the weight of the silver dollar at 206 1/4 grains of troy standard silver; and reduces the weight of the half dollar, quarter, and dime proportionately.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates against any bullion in the Treasury not being held for redemption of outstanding certificates and to coin currency for redemption of such certifications. Said silver certificates to be recognized as legal tender, and are to be

redeemable by the reduced silver dollar.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue certificates against bullion not being held for redemption which certificates are to be deposited by the Secretary of Agriculture in the "domestic allotment fund."

Provides that the increase in value of gold held by the United States resulting from the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar from 15 5/21 grains to 12 9/10 grains 9/10 fine shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.

Authorizes an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 to be deposited by the Secretary of Agriculture in the domestic allotment fund from which fund are to be paid tariff benefits to producers of cotton, wheat, and rice on their domestic allotments.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to: (1) determine the amount of cotton, wheat, and rice required each crop year for domestic consumption; (2) allot to each producer of these commodities an equal percentage of the domestic allotment; (3) determine the tariff benefit which each producer should receive on his allotment (benefit on cotton to be not less than 10¢ per pound, on wheat the current import duty, and on rice not less than 1¢ per pound); and (4) arrive at a price, in determining tariff benefits, which will allow producers of cotton, wheat and rice the same amount for their domestic allotment as they would receive in the event the tariff were effective on their commodities. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Export-Import Bank is authorized to purchase silver and to arrange for sale of American agricultural and industrial products to foreign buyers at world prices for silver, and to purchase said products from American producers.

The silver received in payment is to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury who is authorized to issue silver coins or certificates which are to be used for payment for said products.

The bank is directed to authorize the Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Association and other marketing agencies to enter into contracts for sale of American agricultural surplus products for silver.

Provides that the silver certificates issued under this Act shall be redeemable in silver dollars and shall not be counted as part of the lawful reserves of any national banking association or Federal Reserve Bank, and that all silver coins now in circulation shall be withdrawn and re-coined in accordance with the weight established under this Act.

The receipt of silver and the issuance of silver certificates under this Act shall continue until the domestic price level shall equal that of 1926, or until 206 1/4 grains troy of standard silver shall equal the purchasing power of one dollar in gold. The practice to be resumed in the event the price level falls three points.

All provisions in present Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are repealed.

42. Gearhart

H.R. 9146. To levy a tax upon the ginning of cotton, to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, August 15, 1935.

Provides that after June 1, 1936, there shall be levied on the ginning of each pound of cotton harvested on any farm (1) a tax of 1/2 cent on each pound of lint cotton if ten bales or less are harvested, and (2) a cumulative tax of 1/2 cent additional per pound for each additional ten bales.

43. Knutson (by request)

H.R. 11170. To provide for the purchase of certain lands, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 14, 1936.

This bill is similar to S. 3906 (item 38) except that it expressly prohibits the use of land acquired under paragraph one to be used for agricultural purposes, and no provision is made for maintenance of 10-percent reserve stocks.

44. Sirovich

H. Res. 202. Providing for a special committee to obtain the facts in relation to cotton growing, processing, and manufacture into textiles and other products, and to investigate the loss of American cotton markets to foreign competitors and to determine means whereby the American cotton market, both domestic and foreign, may be regained and expanded.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Rules, April 23, 1935.

45. Dickstein

H.J. Res. 429. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress power over agriculture.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, January 7, 1936.

"Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary to promote agriculture throughout the United States, including

all transactions in Agricultural commodities and control over farm production."

46. Hobbs

H.J. Res. 454. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting the Congress the power to regulate the production of any and all farm products and to buy and sell all such products as are capable of being stored for an indefinite period of time without material deterioration.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, January 14, 1936.

Grants Congress power to regulate production and to buy and sell storable farm products.

Provides for currency issued upon said products which have been purchased at parity, but not less than cost of production by the Government and stored.

Government shall dispose of products abroad and retire the farm products currency with money received in payment.

Qualified agents shall supervise export trade working with U.S. consular agents.

Authorizes appropriation to pay losses, etc.

47. Celler (by request)

H.J. Res. 629. Proposing that the Congress shall have power to make laws to regulate agriculture, commerce, industry, and labor.

Introduced and referred to Committee on the Judiciary, June 16, 1936.

Proposed amendment to the Constitution.

47a. Withrow

H.R. 6985. For the relief of dairy farmers, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, March 25, 1935.

Authorizes an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the following purposes: (1) the elimination of diseased dairy and beef cattle, and for payments to owners; (2) the payment of cash benefits to dairy farmers to compensate for dairy products sold at a price below the cost of production during the year 1933 and 1934; and (3) for advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of dairy products for distribution for relief purposes. No processing tax to be levied on dairy or beef products to raise revenue for this Act.

PRICES - MISCELLANEOUS

Bills

48. Wheeler

S. 70. For the relief of agriculture, the producers of livestock, and the producers of raw materials generally, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 4, 1935.

Reported to the Senate with an amendment (S. Rpt. 1670), May 13, 1936.

As amended by the Committee this bill broadens the monetary standard set up in section 2 of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 (maintenance of a 1 to 3 ratio of silver to gold in the monetary stocks of the Treasury) to provide for ultimately reaching a monetary value ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold. It makes silver certificates legal tender and gives a right of redemption in silver.

49. Stefan

H.R. 2899. To authorize and request appointment of a commission to study the "Farm Dollar."

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 4, 1935.

Authorizes and requests the President to designate a special commission for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the material factors contributing to the disparity between the prices of agricultural commodities and the prices of commodities purchased by the farmer, with the resultant impairment of the purchasing power of the so-called "Farm Dollar."

Upon the completion of the inquiry the commission shall formulate a report of its findings "together with recommendations of ways and means to restore and maintain an equitable and a stable purchasing power of the 'Farm Dollar', legislative and/or otherwise."

50. Pierce

H.R. 4355. For the relief of agriculture, the producers of livestock, and the producers of raw materials generally, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, January 21, 1935.

In order to raise the general price level sufficiently to enable farmers to secure cost of production plus a reasonable profit it is proposed to fix the proportional value of silver to gold in all silver coins at sixteen to one (16 pounds weight of silver shall equal 1 pound weight

of gold) and to permit free coinage of silver at this ratio. The dollar consisting of grains of gold nine-tenth fine, or of silver nine-tenths fine is proposed as the standard unit of value.

PRICES - PARITY

Bills

51. Shipstead

S. 1344. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to farm prices.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 22, 1935.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 declares the policy of Congress as follows: "To establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor as will reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period." This proposed amendment adds the following to this declaration: "and...reflect current farm labor costs, interest payments on farm indebtedness, and taxes on farm property, as contrasted with such costs, interest, and taxes during the base period."

52. Shipstead

S. 2313. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended with respect to farm prices.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, March 20, 1935.

Reported without amendment (S. Rpt. 590), May 28, 1935.

"The purpose of this bill is to correct an error in that provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act establishing the formula for arriving at parity of the agricultural and industrial dollar. If and when parity is achieved, the adoption of this amendment will mean an increase of approximately 13 percent in the purchasing power for the agricultural dollar." (From S. Rpt. 590).

The bill provides that interest of farm indebtedness and tax payments shall be included as elements in ascertaining the current average farm price and the fair exchange value of basic agricultural commodities.

53. Martin (Mass.)

H.R. 3631. To amend section 9 of an act known as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act."

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 10, 1935.

Proposes an amendment to section 9 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933. Levies a processing tax on the first domestic processing of all agricultural commodities, except cotton, to be paid by processor the rate to equal "the difference between the current average farm price and the fair exchange value." (p. 3). The fair exchange value is defined as the price that will give the commodity the same purchasing power, with respect to articles farmers buy, as such commodity had during the base period, August 1909-July 1914.

Provides for investigation and hearings by the Secretary of Agriculture in case the tax causes reduction in quantity of commodity consumed causing a surplus, or causes depression of farm prices.

To prevent pyramiding of the tax and profiteering the Secretary is authorized to make public: (1) relationship between the tax and the price paid to producers; (2) effect upon consumer prices; (3) relationship, in previous periods, between price paid to producer and that paid by consumer; and (4) foreign situation relative to producer prices and consumer prices.

54. Kvale

H.R. 3646. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to farm prices.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 10, 1935.

Provides that (in order to give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period) current farm labor costs, interest payments on farm indebtedness and taxes on farm property shall be included as elements in ascertaining the current average farm price and the fair exchange value of basic agricultural commodities.

55. Kvale (by request)

H.R. 6199. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to farm prices.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 26, 1935.

Similar to S. 2313 (item 52).

In the Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture on H.R. 5585 (item 56) there is a statement by M.W. Thatcher, Washington Representative, Farmers' National Grain Corporation, on the purpose of H.R. 6199. He discussed the defects in the method used to determine parity price and the rate of processing tax to be imposed as provided in the

Agricultural Adjustment Act. (pp. 272-281).

PRODUCTION CONTROL

Bills

56. McNary

S. 626*. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 10, 1935.

Reported in the Senate without amendment (S. Rpt. 468), April 11, 1935.

Passed the Senate April 15, 1935. The vote was reconsidered April 18, 1935 and the bill was returned to the Calendar. On January 16, 1936 it was indefinitely postponed.

The following quotation from the Senate Report No. 468 explains the purpose of this bill. "Prices paid to producers for hops have been below parity for several years. A program of processing taxes and benefit payments would tend to restore parity prices to producers. Such a program appears to be feasible from an administrative standpoint."

57. Moore

S. 1928. To amend section 8 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, February 19, 1935.

Amends subsection (1) of section 8 which provides for agreements for reduction in acreage, or production for markets, of basic agricultural commodities by including other agricultural commodities,

58. Smith

S. 4430. Relating to compacts and agreements among States in which tobacco is produced providing for the control of production of, or commerce in, tobacco in such States, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, April 4, 1936.

* Note - Among the bills introduced during the 74th Congress amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to make other commodities basic were the following: H.R. 5851, H.R. 6909 (hops); H.R. 6976, H.R. 6977 (flaxseed); H.R. 7916, H.R. 10307, S. 2753 (cattle); H.R. 7935, S. 3183 (potatoes); S. 332 (beans); H.J. Res. 613, H.J. Res. 619 (sugar beets).

Reported without amendment, April 6, 1936.

Indefinitely postponed as H.R. 12037 passed Senate.
(item 74). Authorizes States to make tobacco compacts, and regulates production in Puerto Rico.

59. Robinson

S. 4786. (Public No. 802, approved, June 25, 1936). To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make such adjustment and revisions found to be due on contracts entered into by the Government with crop producers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, June 18, 1936.

Reported with an amendment (S. Rpt. 2438), June 19, 1936.
Passed Senate and House, June 19, 1936.

"Amends the item 'Payments for agricultural adjustment' contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936 (see Public No. 440, 74th Congress), so as to give the Secretary of Agriculture conclusive authority to determine the correct base acreage and production figures and designate the persons entitled to payments on contracts in force before invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act." - Legislation Enacted by 74th Congress, second session (Budget and Finance Circular No. 26, p.57).

60. Miller

H.R. 2851. To provide for a minimum of 5 bales of cotton under Public Act No. 169, of acts of Seventy-third Congress, second session, approved April 21, 1934, to each grower of cotton, who is the head of a family and to exempt same from taxation under said act and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 3, 1935.

Provides a minimum allotment of 5 bales to each person who has the legal right to produce cotton under the Cotton Control Act during the crop year of 1935-1936. Tax exemption certificates for this amount are to be issued to the head of the family.

61. DeRouen

H.R. 5221. (Public No. 20, approved March 18, 1935). To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 1, 1935.

Reported with amendment (H. Rpt. 156), February 18, 1935.
Passed House, February 22, 1935.

Reported with amendments (S. Rpt. 289), March 8, 1935.
Passed Senate, March 13, 1935.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture.
281.359 Un3R (item 77).

This Act was declared unconstitutional by the decisions of the Supreme Court.

"Amends Sections 8, 9, 15, 16, and 17 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"Levies a processing tax on rice, effective April 1, 1935. Defines the marketing year to be the period from August 1 to July 31.

"Provides that, for the period from April 1, 1935 to July 31, 1936, the processing tax with respect to rice shall be at the rate of 1 cent per pound of rough rice, subject to any modification of such rate made pursuant to any other provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The weight to which the rate of tax shall be applied shall be the weight of rough rice when delivered to a processor, except that where the producer processes his own rice, the weight to which the rate of tax shall be applied shall be the weight of rough rice when delivered to the place of processing. Provides for rental and benefit payments to rice producers and for the pledge of such payments for production credit.

"Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to issue tax-payment warrants to growers who hold such rough rice from the 1933 and 1934 crops and to millers holding stocks of rough rice which have been purchased at the prices specified in the existing marketing agreements and licenses. These warrants may be used in the payment of the processing tax.

"Eliminates the floor-stocks tax on clean rice in the hands of millers, jobbers, retailers, or others in the trade who have stocks on hand, in order to exempt from the tax all old-crop rice for which the marketing-agreement price had been paid." - "Measures of Major Importance Enacted by the 74th Congress" (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 66, item 2).

62. Doxey

L.R. 5578. To continue the Cotton Control Act, to exempt a limited quantity of cotton from the tax thereunder, to provide for the better administration of such act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 12, 1935.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture.
281.372 Un3Ba (item 75).

Similar to H.R. 6424 (item 64).

63. Cartwright

H.R. 5795. Providing for the more equitable administration of the Cotton Control Act.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 15, 1935.

Amends the Cotton Control Act by providing tax exemption to producers of less than 5 bales of cotton. Bale tags are to be issued for said cotton. The amount of cotton exempt under this amendment is included in the Secretary's estimate of the amount to be marketed "and the amount of cotton apportioned...shall be reduced by the amount of his estimate."

64. Doxey

H.R. 6424. To continue the Cotton Control Act, to exempt a limited quantity of cotton from the tax thereunder, to provide for the better administration of such act, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, March 5, 1935.

Reported in the House (H. Rpt. 335), March 8, 1935.

Passed House, March 19, 1935.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 281.372 Un3Ba (item 75).

Section 1 extends the Act to the 1936-1937 season in the event (1) the President determines the emergency in cotton production and marketing is likely to continue; (2) two-thirds of the producers favor the tax on production in excess of probable market requirements; and (3) the tax is found necessary to carry out the policy of the act. The Secretary of Agriculture is required to determine whether producers favor the tax or a domestic allotment plan with premiums on the domestic percentage.

Section 2 exempts from the tax the farmer whose allotment is less than two bales on the amount he harvest during 1935-1936 which is not in excess of two bales. Bale tags rather than certificates are to be issued on the amount thus exempted which amount is to be considered part of the national tax-free allotment.

Section 3 creates and provides for the administration of an allotment appeals board in each of the cotton-producing States which is to review the farm allotments of county committees on appeal from them.

Section 4 permits the transfer or assignment by one producer of his exemption certificates to another producer who is a resident of the same State.

Section 5 authorizes appropriations to compensate ginners for their additional expense in connection with the administration of the act.

65. Kerr

H.R. 7324. To amend an act entitled "An act to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes", approved June 28, 1934.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, April 6, 1935.

This bill was rewritten and reintroduced as H.R. 8677 (item 66) which contains all of the provisions found in this earlier form with exception of sections concerning the collection of the tax by the Post Office Department.

66. Kerr

H.R. 8677. To amend the act entitled "An act to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes", approved June 28, 1934.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, June 26, 1935.

Reported to the House without amendment (H. Rpt. 1525), July 15, 1935.

Amends and extends the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act (approved June 28, 1934) by making certain clarifying and administrative changes in the Act. It defines more clearly the method of conducting the producer referendums regarding the levy of the tobacco tax; and the issuance of tax-payment warrants.

67. Hope

H.R. 9968. To provide for making rental and benefit payments to farmers who have made crop adjustment contracts with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 8, 1936.

Authorizes an appropriation of \$300,000,000 to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture "for the purpose of making rental and benefit payments which may now be or which may hereafter become due upon crop adjustment contracts made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration." Payments are authorized to farmers who have applied for contracts and have complied with crop program regulations, notwithstanding the fact that no contract has actually been signed.

68. Withrow

H.R. 10307*. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to

* See note under item 56.

include cattle as a basic agricultural commodity, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 16, 1936.

"Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include cattle as a basic agricultural commodity [But see 48 Stat. 528 §1 wherein cattle have already been so classified]. Authorizes an appropriation of \$50,000,000 to finance surplus reductions with respect to cattle industry [again cf. 48 Stat. 528 §2]." - Digest of Public General Bills...74th Congress, second session, No. 11.

69. Taylor (Colorado)

H.R. 10464. (Public No. 440, approved February 11, 1936). Making appropriations to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to House Committee on Appropriations, January 21, 1936.

Reported without amendment (H. Rpt. 1919), January 21, 1936.

Passed House, January 24, 1936.

Reported in the Senate with amendments (S. Rpt. 1491), January 31, 1936.

Passed Senate, February 3, 1936.

House agreed to conference report (H. Rpt. 1974), February 7, 1936; Senate agreed, February 10, 1936.

The paragraph* "Payments for Agricultural Adjustment" appropriates "\$296,185,000, together with not exceeding \$700,000 of the unexpended balances of funds heretofore established by the President under authority of section 15 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, to be spent for the benefit of agriculture in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, said sums to remain available until expended, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet all obligations and commitments (including salaries and administrative expenses) heretofore incurred under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, except refunds pursuant to section 21 (d) of that Act. No part of this appropriation is to be used for rental and benefit payments in connection

* Note - The following bills (not included in this list) were introduced for the purpose of providing payment of obligations under Agricultural Adjustment Contracts and were all covered by Public No. 440: S. 3596, S.J. Res. 193, H.R. 9968, H.R. 10192, H.R. 10358, and F.J. Res. 460.

with adjustment contracts entered into on or after January 6, 1936, nor unless there has been partial performance by the farmer; but where producers have applied for contracts and prior to January 6, 1936, have in good faith made adjustments in acreage or otherwise complied with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, they may be paid notwithstanding their contracts were not actually signed. Transfers of these funds for administrative expenses to agencies designated by the Secretary to cooperate with or assist in the administration of the work under this appropriation or the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, are also authorized." - Legislation Enacted by 74th Congress, second session (Budget and Finance Circular No. 26, p.7).

70. Kerr

H.R. 10803. To authorize a compact and agreement between the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, providing for the control of the production of Bright-Flue-cured tobacco in the said States, and for the further purpose of regulating, protecting, and preserving a fair price for said commodity.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 31, 1936.

"Authorizes an interstate compact between Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (or any State that may desire to become a party thereafter) to regulate production of bright fluecured tobacco; and empowers Secretary of Agriculture, or a commission to be designated by the compacting States, 'to coordinate the exercise' of the police power of the said States within their several jurisdictions for this purpose. Such compact is to become effective when States enact similar regulatory statutes,

"No State shall become financially obligated by any other State nor may withdraw from the compact without giving notice 60 days before the 1st of February of the year within which withdrawal is to become effective." - Digest of Public General Bills...74th Congress, second session, No. 11.

71. Chapman

H.R. 10987. To authorize a compact and agreement between States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Missouri, and North Carolina, providing for the control of the production of burley tobacco in the said States and for the further purpose of regulating, protecting, and preserving a fair price for said commodity.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 6, 1936.

Authorizes an interstate compact between Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Missouri, and North

Carolina (or any State producing burley tobacco that may desire to become a party thereafter) to regulate production of burley tobacco. Provisions of this bill are similar to H.R. 10803 (item 70).

72. Gregory

H.R. 11423. To authorize a compact and agreement between the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, providing for the control of the production of dark-fired tobacco in the said States and for the further purpose of regulating, protecting, and preserving a fair price for said commodity.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 24, 1936.

Authorizes interstate compacts between Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia (or any other State growing dark-fired tobacco that may desire to become a party thereafter) to regulate production of dark-fired tobacco. Provisions of this bill are similar to H.R. 10803 (item 70).

73. Kerr

H.R. 11928. To authorize a compact and agreement among any of the States in which tobacco is produced providing for the control of production of, or commerce in, tobacco in such States, to regulate the movement of tobacco in interstate and foreign commerce; to provide for loans to associations of tobacco producers; and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, March 19, 1936.

Hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture. 281.369 Un3T (item 76).

The main provisions of this bill are covered in H.R. 12037 (item 74).

74. Kerr

H.R. 12037. (Public No. 534, approved April 25, 1936). Relating to compacts and agreements among States in which tobacco is produced providing for the control of production of, or commerce in, tobacco in such States, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, March 26, 1936.

Reported with amendment (H. Rpt. 2274), March 27, 1936.

Passed House as amended, April 8, 1936.

Passed Senate as amended, April 21, 1936.

Hearings were held before the House Committee on Agriculture on a similar bill, H.R. 11928. 281.369 Un3T (item 76).

The following are extracts from a summary of the Act appearing in "Measures of Major Importance Enacted by the 74th Congress." (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 66, item 371):

"Congress gives its consent for States to negotiate a compact or compacts for the purpose of regulating and controlling the production of, or commerce in, tobacco, the State acts authorizing such compacts to be essentially uniform. State compacts referred to in Tobacco Control Act of Virginia, approved March 13, 1936, and all compacts by other States in conformity therewith shall be effective without further consent or ratification on part of Congress. Kinds of tobacco specified are flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured, and cigar-filler, binder, and wrapper tobaccos. Congress reserves right to withdraw consent for compacts. Congress does not grant consent to negotiate compacts for purpose of fixing price of tobacco, but to enable growers to receive a fair price...

"[Under certain stated conditions,] commerce in cigar-filler tobacco produced in Puerto Rico shall be regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following manner:

"He shall determine for each crop year (such period of 12 months as he shall specify) the quantity produced which is likely to be increased or decreased by the amount by which the world stocks (produced in United States and Puerto Rico) at beginning of such crop year are less than or greater than normal stocks as determined by the Secretary. He shall then determine a marketing quota for each crop year which shall bear the same ratio to this estimated world consumption as the average production in Puerto Rico in such crop years bore to the average total production in the United States and Puerto Rico, subject to such an adjustment as the Secretary determines to be necessary to correct for any abnormal conditions of production, etc.

"He shall establish a marketing quota for each farm in Puerto Rico (giving consideration to quantity marketed in past years, land, labor and equipment, crop-rotation practices, soil and other physical factors affecting production on such farm), both these quotas and the total marketing quota for Puerto Rico, being subject to adjustment during crop year, not exceeding 10 percent, as determined by the Secretary. Marketing certificates to the extent of these quotas shall be issued to buyers or handlers from any farm, and for tobacco marketed in excess of such quota certificates shall be sold to them at 1/3 of current price, and Secretary may require that charge for marketing certificates shall be distributed among producers whose crop yield for the year is below quota because of weather, disease, or fire losses. Sale, marketing, purchase, or transportation prohibited unless marketing certificate has been issued.

"The Secretary shall prescribe necessary rules and regulations to carry out provisions of Act."

Hearings

75. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Amend Cotton Control Act. Hearings...Seventy-fourth Congress, 1st session on H.R. 5578 (H.R. 6424). February 20, 21, 22, 25, 1935. Serial D. 105pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 291.372 Un3Ba

In a concluding statement Mr. Doxey explained the purpose of these bills as follows: "The [House Agricultural] subcommittee went into a very extensive study of the various features presented by each respective bill, and using the original bill introduced by Mr. Doxey (H.R. 5578)...as a basis, redrafted the bill for submission to the full committee, said bill to be known as 'the Doxey bill' (H.R. 6424).

"This bill... is definite and includes certain amendments that if enacted into law will bring about a more satisfactory and equitable administration of the present act. It is one ...that it is hoped will remedy and clear up some controversial sections of the present act." (p. 94).

The Hearings consist largely of the testimony of C.A. Cobb, Chief, Cotton Production Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, regarding exemption, allotment, and appeals boards, tax exemption on bales, and compensation to ginners.

In connection with the proposal to allow each farm tax exemption on two bales Mr. Cobb states: "Well, we believe that this two bales to the farm proposal is as far as we can go and at the same time maintain a position that will have the effect of maintaining prices, and, after all, the thing that is going to help the producers in the Cotton Belt is the maintaining of prices at a point that will make it desirable and, we hope, profitable to produce cotton." (p. 81).

76. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Tobacco compacts and agreements. Hearing...Seventy-fourth Congress, 2nd session on H.R. 11928 (H.R. 12037 reported) March 23, 1936. Serial N. 63pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 281.369 Un3E

In his opening statement Hon. John H. Kerr of North Carolina said of the bill: "It is a comprehensive compact resolution which gives the right to all tobacco-producing areas to enter into compacts for the purpose of controlling the production of the tobacco in any area that might enter into said compact." (p. 5).

The discussion was largely concerned with the constitutionality of the measure, with regard to Federal-State relations (the text of the South Carolina bill was printed in

full (pp. 26-34)), and the legality of taxes on "noncompact tobacco marketed in a compact State."

77. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Rice program. Hearings...Seventy-fourth Congress, 1st session on H.R. 5221, February 12, 1935. 26pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 281.359 Un3R

Hon. Rene L. DeRouen, a Representative in Congress from the State of Louisiana: "...this bill will place a 1-cent processing tax on the processing of rice and will rectify probably all of the errors that were made in the marketing-agreement program..." (p. 4).

Charles G. Miller, Chief of Rice Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration: "...these proposed amendments have been drafted to attain three principal objectives: First, to maintain prices at recent levels throughout the remainder of this marketing season; second, to move the surplus of rice from the 1933 and 1934 crops into the channels of trade; third, to permit a change from a marketing agreement to a production-adjustment program in such a manner as will avoid any adverse effect on the interests of any group of growers or any group in the trade." (p. 4).

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

Bills

78. Bankhead

S. 3780. (Public No. 461, approved February 29, 1936). To make further provision for the conservation and proper utilization of the soil resources of the Nation.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 22, 1936.

Reported with amendments (S. Rpt. 1481), January 30, 1936.

Passed Senate as amended, February 15, 1936.

Passed House as amended, February 21, 1936.

Conference report (H. Rpt. 2079) agreed to by the House and Senate, February 27, 1936.

Senate hearings held entitled: Substitute Legislation for the Invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act. (281.12 Un3S) (item 103).

The following is a summary of this Act appearing in "Measures of Major Importance Enacted by the 74th Congress." (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 66, item 342):

"Amends the Soil Conservation Act (Public No. 46) by adding Sections 7 to 17 at the end thereof. Adds the following to the purposes of the Act: '(1) Preservation and improvement of soil fertility; (2) promotion of the economic use and

conservation of land; (3) diminution of exploitation and wasteful and unscientific use of national soil resources; (4) the protection of rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion in aid of maintaining the navigability of waters and water courses and in aid of flood control; and (5) reestablishment' as rapidly as practicable 'of the ratio between the purchasing power of the net income per person on farms and that of the income per person not on farms that prevailed during the five-year period August 1909-July 1914 inclusive,' as determined by statistics of the U.S.D.A., 'and the maintenance of such ratio.' The powers conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture shall be used 'to assist voluntary action' to effectuate these purposes, and 'shall not be used to discourage the production of supplies of foods and fibers sufficient to maintain normal domestic human consumption' in the period 1920-29, taking into account population, quantities forced into domestic consumption by decline in exports, current trends in domestic consumption and exports, and quantities of substitutes available for domestic consumption within any general class of food commodities. Due regard shall be given to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to producers and consumers.

"Secretary shall cooperate with States, in the execution of State plans, by making grants.

"A State shall receive payments, for year to which plan is applicable, if its plan is approved by the Secretary. The plans must provide for an administrative agency approved by the Secretary, such methods of administration and participation in administration by county and community committees or associations of agricultural producers organized for such purpose, as Secretary finds necessary, and for submission of reports in compliance with prescribed requirements.

"Upon approval of any State plan for any year the Secretary shall make an allocation, one-fourth of which shall be paid at time of approval, and the balance in installments. Further installments shall not be paid if the Secretary finds there has been a substantial failure to carry out the plan according to its terms, 'or that further operation of the plan according to its terms will not tend to effectuate the purposes of this section,' and no amount shall be paid under any installment in excess of amount 'necessary for the effective carrying out of the plan during the period to which the installment relates.'

"By November 1 of each year the Secretary shall apportion the funds among the States available during the next calendar year, taking into consideration the acreage and value of

major soil depleting and major export crops, as well as 'acreage and productivity of land devoted to agricultural production (including dairy products) in the respective States during a representative period.' Funds for 1936 may be apportioned at any time during 1936 and those available for 1937 at any time during 1937. Where funds are apportioned to a State, and amount is not required to carry out the plan or no plan has been approved, the funds shall be available for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

"To provide States adequate opportunity for executing their plans, the Secretary is authorized, until January 1, 1938, to make payments or grants to producers, including tenants and sharecroppers, to effectuate the purposes of the act. The amount of the payment is to be determined by (1) the treatment or use of land soil restoration, soil conservation, or prevention of erosion, (2) changes in use of land, including under both (1) and (2) the productivity of the land affected by the farming practices adopted during the year with respect to which such payment is made, (3) the percentage of a producer's 'normal production of any one or more agricultural commodities designated by the Secretary which equals that percentage of the normal national production of such commodity, or commodities required for domestic consumption, or (4) any combination of the above.' Any payment or grant shall be conditioned upon the utilization of the land in conformity with farming practices which the Secretary finds tend to effectuate the purposes of the Act. The Secretary shall, as far as practicable, protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers, and small producers; shall not have power to enter into any contract binding upon any producers or to acquire any land or any right or interest therein; is authorized to utilize county and community committees of agricultural producers and the agricultural extension service, or other approved agencies; and shall encourage and provide for soil conserving and rebuilding practices rather than the growing of soil depleting commercial crops.

"Authorizes the Secretary to conduct surveys, investigations, and research relating to the conditions and factors affecting, and methods of accomplishing most effectively the purposes of the Act and to make public such information.

"Defines 'agricultural commodity' as 'any such commodity and any regional or market classification, type or grade thereof.'

"Funds may be allotted to the bureau and offices of the Department of Agriculture and may be transferred to agencies of the Federal or State Governments requested to cooperate or assist.

"Secretary is authorized to use part of the appropriation for expansion of domestic and foreign markets, or for seeking new or additional markets or for the removal or disposition of surpluses of agricultural commodities or the products thereof.

"Secretary shall use the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the execution of this Act when he deems it appropriate.

"Limits appropriation for any fiscal year and amount of obligations incurred in any calendar year to a maximum of \$500,000,000.

"The Act shall apply to the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

"Appropriates \$2,000,000 of appropriation provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (Public Res. No. 11) for wind-erosion control in the Southern Great Plains area.

"Reappropriates certain unexpended balances of the Cotton-Cattle-Dairy Relief Resolution (Public Res. No. 27), 73d Congress and the Amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act (Public No. 320). Amends Sec. 32 of the Amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and Sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended."

79. Jones

H.R. 10500. To make further provision for the conservation and proper utilization of the soil resources of the Nation.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 22, 1936.

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The provisions of this bill are covered by Public No. 461 (item 78).

80. Jones

H.R. 10835. To promote the conservation and profitable use of agricultural land resources by temporary Federal aid to farmers and by providing for a permanent policy of Federal aid to States for such purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 3, 1936.

Reported without amendment (H. Rpt. 1973), February 6, 1936.

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The provisions of this bill are included in Public No. 461 (item 78).

SUGAR PROGRAM

Bills

81. Harrison (for Mr. Costigan)

S. 4413. To protect the welfare of domestic producers and processors of sugar beets and sugarcane and domestic consumers of sugar, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States with respect to sugar, to enable the United States to carry out its obligations to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and more effectively to meet its obligations to Cuba, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Finance, April 1, 1936.

"Sugar Act of 1936": Directs the Secretary of Agriculture each December (subject to revision in April and August) to estimate sugar consumption requirements for continental United States, for Hawaii, and Puerto Rico - total imports into continental United States to be limited to the excess of such consumption requirements over domestic production. After deducting from this excess certain quotas established by this act (Cuba, 1,948,091 tons; Philippines, 1,049,571 tons; Hawaii, 989,726 tons; Puerto Rico, 842,611 tons; Peru, 6,345 tons; and other countries lesser amounts), the remainder shall be prorated among all exporting countries. Quantity of domestic beet and cane sugar which manufacturers may transport in interstate commerce is limited to 1,550,000 and 260,000 tons respectively; and quantity of sugar imported for 'direct consumption' (i.e., without further refining) from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Cuba is limited to 29,616, 126,033, 80,214, and 428,530 tons respectively.

"Directs the Secretary, in order to prevent disorderly marketing and importation of sugar, to establish acreage and sugar-quota-marketing allotments on basis of past production and importation (Philippine Islands to establish its own allotments under its quota). In disputes between producers and processors or workers he may recommend adoption of contracts deemed equitable.

"Directs the Secretary to encourage voluntary action for insuring stable supply of sugar at prices fair to both producers and consumers. He may make grants (not exceeding 50 cents per 100 pounds) to producers who comply with the production quotas (amounts paid under Soil Conservation Act to be deducted therefrom) - subject to an agreement: (a) For equitable division between producers and processors of the proceeds of production and marketing of sugar; (b) respecting child labor and minimum wages; (c) to submit labor disputes to the Secretary; (d) not to reduce number or area of

sharecroppers, adherent planters, or tenants; (e) to produce sufficient sugar to insure stable supply but not in excess of quotas.

"Repeals inconsistent sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and amends other sections thereof to conform with this Act and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Prescribes detailed procedure respecting refunds of processing taxes, etc." - Digest of Public General Bills ...74th Congress, second session, No. 11.

82. Vendenberg

S. 4423. To protect domestic producers of sugar beets and sugarcane and to encourage the domestic production thereof by the regulation of foreign and interstate commerce in sugar; to provide for the fixing and revision of yearly quotas of sugar that may be imported into, transported to, or received in continental United States; to maintain a continuous and stable supply of sugar in continental United States for the benefit of both producers and consumers; and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to Committee on Finance, April 3, 1936.

Similar to H.R. 12295 (item 87).

83. Overton

S. 4560. To protect domestic producers of sugar beets and sugarcane and to encourage the domestic production thereof by the regulation of foreign and interstate commerce in sugar; to provide for the fixing and revision of yearly quotas of sugar that may be imported into, transported to, or received in continental United States; to maintain a continuous and stable supply of sugar in continental United States for the benefit of both producers and consumers; and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Finance, April 28, 1936.

"Sugar Act of 1936". Combines in one bill proposals for quotas and conditional payments contained in H.R. 12294 and H.R. 12295 (items 86 and 87).

83a. O'Mahoney

S.J. Res. 278 (Public Res. 109, approved June 19, 1936). To modify and extend the act entitled "An act to include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved May 9, 1934, as amended, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Finance, May 29, 1936.

Reported with amendments, June 8, 1936.

Passed Senate as amended by committee, June 16, 1936.

Passed House, June 17, 1936.

Senate Hearings: 231.365 Un32T (item 87a).

The following summary of the bill appears in Budget and Finance Circular No. 26 (74th Congress, Second Session):

"Extends the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act until December 31, 1937 except as to the provisions relating to processing, compensating, and floor stocks taxes and those relating to contracts with producers of sugar beets and sugar-cane and ratifies the actions of the Secretary of Agriculture heretofore taken in connection with the establishment of quotas and the allotments thereof.

"Provides that in order to regulate commerce with Cuba and other foreign countries with respect to sugar, the quotas for the respective sugar-producing areas shall be the same for 1936 and 1937 as those initially established by the Secretary for 1936, provided that for 1937 there shall be allotted to continental United States not less than 30 percent of any amount of consumption requirements therefor above 6,452,000 short tons, raw value, and provided that any sugar-marketing quota may be allotted by the Secretary, in order to prevent disorderly marketing or importation of sugar, on the basis of prior allotments under such Act, changes in marketing since the first such allotment, marketings during 1935, and ability to perform."

84. Crawford

H.R. 12195. To encourage domestic producers of sugar beets and sugar-cane and to protect the domestic production thereof by the regulation of foreign and interstate commerce in sugar; to provide for the fixing and revision of yearly quotas of sugar that may be imported into, transported to, or received in continental United States; to maintain a continuous and stable supply of sugar in continental United States for the benefit of both producers and consumers, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, April 7, 1936.

"Sugar Act of 1936': Directs the Secretary of Agriculture each February (subject to revision in September and December) to estimate sugar-consumption requirements and sugar production (based on previous production or on 150 percent of undistributed sugar on hand) in continental United States - total imports thereafter to be limited to excess of consumption requirements over domestic production (5 percent allowed for reserves). The entire excess shall be allotted as follows: Cuba, 32.22 percent; Philippines, 25.58 percent; Hawaii, 25 percent; Puerto Rico, 17 percent; Virgin Islands, 0.20 percent - subject to adjustment should

any country fail to fill its quota. Imports for 'direct-consumption', however, shall not exceed the following percentages of quotas: Hawaii, up to 100 percent; Cuba, 22 percent; Puerto Rico, 15.72 percent; Philippines, 8.03 percent; and Virgin Islands, 0.0 percent. (Sugar imported subject to draw-back of duty shall not be charged against a country's quota). Imports in excess of such quotas shall subject participants to forfeiture of three times current price of sugar illegally imported.

"Directs the Secretary to encourage voluntary action for insuring stable supply of sugar at prices fair to both producers and consumers. He may make grants (not to exceed 75 cents per 100 pounds) to producers (including tenants, adherent planters, and sharecroppers), pursuant to Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act - payments to be conditioned on an agreement (a) for equitable division between producers and processors; (b) respecting child labor and minimum wages; (c) to submit labor disputes to the Secretary; (d) not to reduce number or area of sharecroppers.

"Repeals inconsistent sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and amends other sections thereof to conform with this act and with the Soil Conservation Act. Prescribes detailed procedure respecting refunds of processing taxes, etc., heretofore levied." - Digest of Public General Bills...74th Congress, second session. No. 11.

85. Woodruff

H.R. 12225. To protect domestic producers of sugar beets and sugarcane and to encourage the domestic production thereof by the regulation of foreign and interstate commerce in sugar; to provide for the fixing and revision of yearly quotas of sugar that may be imported into, transported to, or received in continental United States; to maintain a continuous and stable supply of sugar in continental United States for the benefit of both producers and consumers, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, April 8, 1936.

Similar to H.R. 12295 (item 87).

86. Kniffin

H.R. 12294. To promote the conservation and profitable use of agricultural land resources by Federal aid to farmers, and to reestablish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connection with the increase in domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, April 15, 1936.

Amends the Soil Conservation Act, approved April 27, 1935 by empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments or grants to producers of sugarcane or sugar beets, including tenants, sharecroppers, etc. equal to difference between last official duty on Cuban sugar recommended by the Tariff Commission and rate under present reciprocal trade agreement. Payments are to be conditioned on (a) an equitable division of proceeds among growers and processors of sugar; (b) restriction of child labor; (c) maintenance of the number or area of sharecroppers, adherent planters, or tenants; and (d) adequate production to insure a stable and continuous supply of sugar at prices fair to both producers and consumers.

Authorizes surveys, investigation, and research relative to methods of effectively accomplishing the purposes of this Act.

87. Kniffin

H.R. 12295. To protect domestic producers of sugar beets and sugarcane and to encourage the domestic production thereof by the regulation of foreign and interstate commerce in sugar; to provide for the fixing and revision of yearly quotas of sugar that may be imported into, transported to, or received in continental United States; to maintain a continuous and stable supply of sugar in continental United States for the benefit of both producers and consumers; and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, April 15, 1936.

"Sugar Act of 1936 - directs the Secretary of Agriculture each February (subject to revision in September and December) to estimate sugar-consumption requirements (based on previous consumption) and sugar production (based on previous production or on 135 percent of undistributed sugar on hand) in continental United States - total imports thereafter to be limited to excess of consumption requirements over domestic production (5 percent allowed for reserves). This excess shall be allotted to various countries and possessions as follows: Cuba, 40.06 percent; Philippine Islands, 21.58 percent; Hawaii, 20.36 percent; Puerto Rico, 17.33 percent; Virgin Islands, 0.12 percent; other countries, 0.55 percent - subject to adjustment should any country fail to fill its quota. Imports for 'direct-consumption', however (i.e., without further refining) shall not exceed the following percentages of quotas: Cuba, 22 percent; Puerto Rico, 15.72 percent; Philippines, 8.03 percent; Hawaii, 3.14 percent; Virgin Islands, 0.0 percent. (Sugar imported

subject to drawback of duty shall not be charged against a country's quota).

"Directs the Secretary to establish import quotas on sirup and molasses, not in excess of quantity imported or consumed in continental U.S. for 1935, and authorizes him to make sugar-quota-marketing allotments so as to assure an orderly flow of sugar in interstate or foreign commerce.

"Violations shall be penalized by fine of not more than \$5,000, and forfeiture of three times current price of sugar illegally imported, etc. Repeals inconsistent provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Acts." - Digest of Public General Bills...74th Congress, second session. No. 11.

Hearings

- 87a. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. To modify and extend the Act entitled "An act to include sugar beets and sugar-cane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act". Hearings...Seventy-fourth Congress, 2d session on S.J. Res. 278... June 2, 1936. 19pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 281.365 Un32T

Statement of Hon. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, United States Senator from the State of Wyoming, explaining provisions of the bill, pp. 2-7.

Statement of Hon. John H. Overton, United States Senator from the State of Louisiana regarding the situation that exists in Louisiana with reference to the sugar industry, pp. 8-11.

Statement of Hon. Scott M. Loftin, United States Senator from the State of Florida, suggesting amendments to the bill, pp. 11-12.

Statement of Ernest Greene, Manager of Oahu Sugar Co., located at Waipahu in the Territory of Hawaii on behalf of the sugar producers of that Territory, pp. 13-15.

SURPLUS CONTROL

Bills

88. McNary

S. 2999. To establish a Federal Farm Board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, June 5, 1935.

Similar to H.R. 8427 (item 92).

89. Carey

S. 3522. To aid in increasing agricultural purchasing power to make the tariff effective on agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 9, 1936.

"Authorizes \$150,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire by purchase or lease 50 million acres of submarginal land planted to major crops during preceding 5-year period. Purchases shall be distributed so as not to interfere seriously with State and local tax programs, but lands leased shall remain subject to taxation. Lands so acquired shall be used for public purposes prescribed by the President; purchased land may be included within national forests or Federal grazing districts.

"Orders the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the percentage of each nonperishable crop not needed for domestic consumption, and through an export corporation, with funds diverted from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to purchase such surplus, which is not to be disposed of in domestic markets, except for storage against future crop shortage and except to the extent that sales in the United States will not depress domestic price below world price plus import duty." - Digest of Public General Bills...74th Congress, second session. No. 11.

90. Adams (for Fletcher)

S. 3998. (Public No. 489, approved, April 10, 1936). To enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to better serve the farmers in orderly marketing, and to provide credit and facilities for carrying surpluses from season to season.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, February 11, 1936.

Reported to the Senate without amendment (S. Rpt. 1539), February 20, 1936.

Passed Senate, February 25, 1936.

Reported to the House without amendment (H. Rpt. 2110), February 28, 1936.

Passed House, March 31, 1936.

House hearings held before the Committee on Banking and Currency. 284.2 Un32C (item 97).

Senate hearings held before the Committee on Banking and Currency. 284 Un36Ti (item 96).

"...authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to increase the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation by \$97,000,000 - same to be taken by R.F.C., within its present authorized limit of outstanding obligations." - "Measures of

Major Importance Enacted by the 74th Congress" (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 66, item 301).

91. Knutson

H.R. 2039. To guard and protect the people of the United States against famine and shortage of food; to provide for the purchase and safe-keeping by the government of stocks of wheat, rye, corn, oats, and barley for use and consumption in times of economic distress due to shortage of food supplies.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 3, 1935.

In order to guard against famine and food shortage as well as "to improve the economic condition and maintain the prosperity of American agriculture by...aiding in the better utilization and control of surpluses and excess production...and by promoting the orderly marketing of [agricultural] commodities." (p. 2) the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to: (1) purchase on the open market not more than 500,000,000 bushels of grain; (2) provide warehousing facilities for storage of same; (3) sell grain to alleviate economic distress due to food shortage; and (4) provide for replacement of grain stock to prevent waste, spoilage, etc.

92. Fish

H.R. 8427. To establish a Federal Farm Board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, June 10, 1935.

This Act may be cited as the "Surplus Control Act".

Creates a Federal Farm Board to consist of the Secretary of Agriculture (member ex officio) and twelve members, one each from the Federal land bank districts.

Directs the Board to create an advisory council for each commodity at the beginning of the marketing periods.

Authorizes the Board to make loans to any cooperative association for the purpose of (1) controlling a seasonal year's total surplus (loan may be withheld if the Board's program of production control is disregarded), and (2) developing continuity of cooperative services from the point of production to terminal marketing services.

The Board may assist cooperative associations in establishing (1) clearing house associations to facilitate orderly production, distribution and marketing of agricultural commodities, and (2) terminal markets.

The Board shall arrange, in the event surpluses exist in any commodity, for marketing any part of the commodity through marketing agreements with cooperative associations by means of (1) withholding a part of the commodity delivered to the cooperative by its members, or (2) purchasing a part of the commodity not delivered by members and withholding or disposing of it. Such withholding, purchasing, or disposal to be financed out of the stabilization fund.

An equalization fee is to be paid on each unit of any agricultural commodity marketed under a marketing agreement to defray losses, costs, and charges; to be paid upon the transportation, processing or sale of said unit. The fee shall also be collected upon the importation of agricultural commodities into the United States.

Establishes a stabilization fund consisting of (1) advances from the revolving fund; (2) profits from marketing agreements; (3) repayments on loans; (4) equalization fees.

Authorizes the Board to arrange insurance of cooperative associations on commodities withheld by them against price decline to safeguard members and as a means of price stabilization. Premiums are to be determined by the Board and paid by cooperatives into premium insurance fund.

Authorizes an appropriation of \$400,000,000 for a revolving fund.

93. Withrow

H.R. 10719. To provide for surplus reduction in the dairy- and beef-cattle industries, and for other purposes.

"Authorizes an appropriation of \$50,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to finance surplus reductions and to support and balance markets for the dairy- and beef-cattle industries - products so acquired to be disposed of in the public interest (appropriating under authority of §12 of A.A.A., U.S.C. 7:612)." - Digest of Public General Bills...74th Congress, second session, No. 11.

94. Steagall

H.R. 11104. To enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to better serve the farmers in orderly marketing and to provide credit and facilities for carrying surpluses from season to season.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 12, 1936. Re-referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, February 26, 1936.

Similar to S. 3998 (Public No. 489) (item 90).

95. McLaughlin

H.R. 11556. To enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to better serve the farmers in orderly marketing, and to provide credit and facilities for carrying surpluses from season to season.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, March 2, 1936.

Similar to S. 3998 (Public No. 489) (item 9C).

Hearings

96. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on banking and currency. To increase R.F.C. subscription to capital stock of Commodity Credit Corporation. Hearings...Seventy-fourth Congress, 2nd session on S. 3998...February 13 and 19, 1936. 52pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 284 Un36Ti

The purpose of this bill is explained in the following colloquy:

Senator McAdoo: "What you are trying to do by this act is merely to convert a part of the debt the Commodity Credit Corporation owes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation into the stock of this corporation."

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D.C.: "That is right."

Senator McAdoo: "Which will give it an enlarged capital, and therefore credit which will enable it to carry this cotton, at a very low rate of interest, and at a reduced price of the cotton itself."

Mr. Jones stated the reasons for this legislation and discussed the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation with reference to its cotton loans. (pp. 1-13).

Mr. Paul A. Porter, Executive Assistant to the Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, discussed at length the operation of the Cotton Producers' Pool. (pp. 15-34).

97. U. S. Congress. House Committee on Banking and Currency. To enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to better serve the farmers in orderly marketing, and to provide Credit and Facilities for carrying surpluses from season to season. Hearings... Seventy-fourth Congress, 2nd session on H.R. 11104 (S. 3998) ...February 27, 1936. 19pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 284.2 Un32C

Mr. Goldsborough: "...we are here for the purpose of considering H.R. 11104, a bill to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to better serve the farmers in orderly marketing, and to provide credit and facilities for carrying surpluses from season to season." (p. 1).

Mr. Hancock: "The primary purpose of the Commodity Credit Corporation is to assist the farmers in the orderly marketing of their crops; is that correct?"

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "And to avoid the necessity of selling at harvest time."

Mr. Cross: "Which is always, as a rule, the lowest point?"

Mr. Jones: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Cross: "Because of the pressure in the market?"

Mr. Jones: "Yes, if you market too much at any one time, naturally the market will be depressed." (p. 7).

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Bills

98. Withrow

H.R. 11282. To provide for surplus reduction in the dairy industry, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 18, 1936.

Authorizes, for the purposes of reducing surpluses in the dairy industry, an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to pay indemnities for the voluntary removal of marginal or low producing dairy cattle. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to dispose of same in the public interest.

99. Fulmer

H.J. Res. 176. Authorizing the distribution of 500,000 bales of nontenderable grades cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of needy and distressed people; to be purchased on the cotton markets of the United States.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 19, 1935.

TARIFF

Bills

100. Stubbs

H.R. 12160. To amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, April 3, 1936.

"When the tariff on any agricultural commodity is decreased, pursuant to a reciprocal trade agreement under part III of Tariff Act of 1930, the gross receipts from duties collected during each marketing year shall be maintained in a separate fund for each commodity, to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to pay farmers, whose commodities were affected, cash benefits for reestablishing

prices at a level which will give such commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to that of such commodities in the base period, August 1909 to July 1914. If the purchasing power for the period 1909-14 cannot be determined satisfactorily, then the period from August 1919-July 1929, or such part thereof as can be determined, shall be used. Benefit payments are limited (1) in case of annual crops, to each farmer's average production during 1935-36; (2) in case of perennial or orchard crops, to existing producing acreage. Benefit payments are to cease on termination of the reciprocal trade agreement involved and the restoration of the tariff to its level as of June 12, 1934." - Digest of Public General Bills, 74th Congress, second session, No. 11.

THREE-WAY BILL

Bills

101. Woodruff

H.R. 10131. To aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities, to provide for the issuance of export debentures, to secure to farmers a price for their commodities at least equal to the cost of production, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, January 13, 1936.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make, on his own initiative or upon request of cooperative associations or other organizations of producers of any agricultural commodity, investigations relative to the supply and marketing situation of such agricultural commodity. Upon finding (a) that a national surplus in excess of orderly marketing or domestic requirements exists for any agricultural commodity, (b) that production cost of such commodity exceeds prevailing market price, and (c) that the durability of the commodity warrants controlled marketing, the Secretary may secure to producers the cost of production for the portion of the commodity sold in the domestic market by the Equalization Fee Plan; the Debenture Plan; or the Allotment Plan.

Title I - The Equalization Fee Plan

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into marketing agreements with financially sound cooperative associations providing for the withholding and/or purchase and withholding of said cooperatives' commodity and/or its food products for an agreed period. Payments of losses, costs, and charges are to be made from the stabilization fund for the particular commodity and from a revolving fund of \$250,000,000 hereinafter described.

Provides that each marketed commodity unit shall contribute to the stabilization fund its equitable share of the losses, costs, and charges, arising out of the marketing agreements. "Such contributions shall be made by means of

an equalization fee apportioned and paid as a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in the commodity." Said fee shall be assessed (a) on the transportation, processing, or sale of each marketed unit of the commodity and (b) on the importation of such commodity or its food products. The equalization fee shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Secretary relative to probable losses, costs, and charges to be paid under marketing agreements for each commodity to be collected during the marketing period.

Establishes a stabilization fund for each agricultural commodity for which marketing agreements are made to which shall be credited (1) advances from the revolving fund; (2) profits arising out of marketing agreements; (3) repayments of advances for financing the purchase, withholding or disposal of the commodity; (4) equalization fees collected on the commodity. Withdrawals may be made (1) for payments required by marketing agreements in respect of the commodity; (2) necessary salaries and expenses; (3) repayments in the revolving fund together with interest.

Authorizes an appropriation of \$250,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund.

Title II - The Debenture Plan

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury "to issue to any farmer, cooperative association, or other person, on application therefor, export debentures with respect to such quantity of any debenturable commodity or any manufactured product thereof as such person may...export."

A "debenturable commodity" is any agricultural commodity which the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of section 2 finds upon investigation (a) that there exists a national surplus in excess of orderly marketing or domestic requirements; (b) that said commodity's production cost exceeds prevailing market price; and (c) that the durability of the commodity warrants controlled marketing.

Provides that the export debentures may be cashed at their face value by any collector of custom within one year of issuance.

Debenture rates "shall be one-half of duty in effect at such time with respect to imports of such commodity" with the exception of the following commodities for which the rates are listed: corn or maize, rice, wheat, cotton, tobacco. Debenture rates for products manufactured from any debenturable commodity "shall be an amount sufficient...to equal the debenture that would be issuable upon the exportation of the raw product."

Reduction of debenture rates shall be provided on a percentage basis when "the production of any debenturable agricultural commodity during any crop year has exceeded annual production of such...commodity for the preceding five years."

Title III - The Allotment Plan

Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the amount of any agricultural commodity needed for domestic consumption, and allows this amount to enter interstate commerce at a price per unit of not less than the cost of production...as ascertained by the Secretary of Agriculture for the year during which such commodity was produced. The surplus "shall be exported, withheld from market or otherwise disposed of as directed by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to limit importation of any commodity if it "materially affects...the sale in the domestic market of such...commodity at a price not less than the cost of production..."

"Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license the purchase, importation, or storage of any agricultural commodity in order to carry into effect the purposes of this Act", and prohibits the purchase, by any licensee, of "that portion of any agricultural commodity needed for domestic consumption at a price less than the cost of production."

102. McNary

S. 3538. To aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities, to provide for the issuance of export debentures, to secure to farmers a price for their commodities at least equal to the cost of production, and for other purposes.

Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 9, 1936.

Similar to H.R. 10131 (item 101).

HEARINGS (GENERAL)

103. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Substitute legislation for the invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act. Hearings...Seventy-fourth Congress, 2nd session relative to views of certain farm organizations on substitute legislation for the invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act, January 14, 1936. 82pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 281.12 Un3S

Senator Ellison D. Smith, chairman: "I have invited the representatives of the various national farm organizations to appear before the committee this morning and present their views on legislation which might be properly studied, in view

of the invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act by the Supreme Court in the Hoosac Mills case." (p. 1).

Earl C. Smith, President, Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago, Ill.: Mr. Smith presented "the recommendations on agricultural legislation submitted by the committee of 13 to the mass conference of representatives of farm organizations assembled in Washington, D.C., January 11, 1936, as approved by the conference without dissenting vote.

The following are extracts from this report: "Agriculture either must be given authority to avoid price-ruining surpluses or protected against the disasters growing out of such surpluses. The advantages given industry through our governmental tariff system must be offset by some corresponding governmental benefits to agriculture...

"We believe that legislation for this purpose should be based on the following principles:

1. That the Secretary of Agriculture be empowered by the Congress of the United States to provide for the rental and withdrawal from commercial crop production, at equitable rates, of such land as may be necessary to promote the conservation of soil fertility and to bring about a profitable balance of domestic production with the total effective demand at profitable prices.

2. That Congress provide adequate funds by appropriations for the carrying out of this soil-conservation and price-adjustment program.

3. That provisions be made for the levying of reasonable taxes upon the processing of the different classes of live-stock and dairy products...

4. That all of the valid provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act be retained and strengthened and particularly those relating to marketing agreements and orders of the Secretary of Agriculture; and section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended, providing for the use of 30 percent of import duties for the expansion of foreign and domestic outlets for farm products.

5. That the marketing or distribution of all farm products, which may come into the hands of the agency of government administering this program shall be done wherever practicable through farm commodity cooperatives qualified under the Capper-Volstead Act..." (pp. 2-3).

Senator McNary: "Does [the first] point involve control by Congress of quantity of production by the retirement of acreage?"

Mr. Smith: "...I think that the conference intended to present this viewpoint: That the great cross-current and vast majority of thinking farm people are definitely assured that to do this job that must be done...that ways and means must be found to only produce and have available in the market

that volume of commodities that will meet the requirements of the market. That doesn't mean just domestic requirements; if we can go into foreign markets, fine, but we mean the total demand of markets, as it was stated there, at a profitable price. I think that was the principle enunciated." (pp. 2-12).

E.H. Everson, President, Farmers Educational Cooperative Union of America: "The Farmers Union has definitely taken the position that nothing less than cost of production will solve the agricultural problem, time and again. That is based upon an average cost of production over a period of years, using the same formula that is used by business enterprises in arriving at their cost of production..."

"We believe that Congress should coin and regulate the value of money, and adjust the purchasing and earning power of the people to the consumptive needs of the people..."

"...the National Farmers Union has been supporting the Massingale bill, which provides for the principle of establishing an average cost of production price..." (pp. 12-17).

E.E. Kennedy, Secretary, National Farmers Union, Kankakee, Ill. inserted a statement of the program of the National Farmers Union as adopted at a recent convention which embodied the following fundamental principles: 1. to secure for the farmers an income of not less than the cost of production for farm commodities consumed in the United States; 2. to fully protect the domestic markets for the farmers; 3. to provide that wherever practicable marketing and distribution of all farm products shall be done through farm commodity cooperatives established under the Capper-Volstead Act; and 4. to pay the individual farmers the obligations accrued under the invalidated contracts of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. (pp. 21-25).

J.E. McDonald, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Texas, Austin, Tex.: "My idea is that agriculture must be left unrestricted in its production; that each farm should have an equitable pro rata in the American market upon which portion the farmer would receive a subsidy or tariff benefit for that portion domestically consumed, comparable with tariff benefits extended to industry; in other words, I would say a parity price."

"I think the domestic allotment plan with unrestricted production is the right one." (pp. 32-37).

Fred Brenckman, representing the National Grange: "As most of you know, the National Grange, about 9 years ago, brought forward the export debenture plan. That was at a time when the McNary-Haugen bill had twice been passed by the Congress and had twice been vetoed by President Coolidge..."

"The Grange proposal as embodied in the export debenture plan, ...was that the farmer, the producer of our so-called

"staple crops", who was not getting any tariff benefits, should be given the benefit of one-half of the tariff..."

With reference to the report of the committee of 13 (see page 63) Mr. Brenckman stated in part: "...one [of the principles] provides for the renting of a certain number of millions of acres of agricultural land that will be kept out of production and that will be used in developing a soil conservation program. ...Whether it would be more legal or more constitutional for the Government to pay a farmer a rental for his land so that it might be used in the conservation of the soil, than it was to pay him for rental of his land in order to reduce acreage and control production, I don't know ..."

O.L. Brownlee, representing the League for Economic Equality, and the Progressive Farmers Union, Sioux City, Iowa: "The suggestions contained herein are not offered as a complete plan but as a basis for study, looking to the development of the program which can be quickly enacted and easily administered.

"1. Give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to designate the basic crops.

"2. Provide for the production and financing of an adequate carryover of food crops to provide an ever-normal and adequate reserve supply of basic foodstuffs.

"3. Make provision for a governmental agency to lend money on basic crops in the following amounts and under [certain specified conditions].

"4. The Government would guarantee such loans under [certain given conditions].

"5. Finally, making provision for using at least 30 percent of the customs receipts to promote the export of surpluses or subsidize their use in domestic industries which consume them. the feature of producer control is absolutely essential."
(pp. 45-49)

O.O. Wolf, Ottawa, Kansas, representing the Kansas State Board of Agriculture: "...I hope - some of us hope and thought that perhaps if you make soil conservation the approach and the major part of the issue that was invested in the question, it would be invested with sufficient national importance to justify the act. (p. 50).

"...make soil improvement the basis, and put the rented land in those crops that will improve soil fertility, and it does seem to me that this offers some chance of being legal and will add to national security." (p. 51).

M.B. Ronald presented "a summary of a plan to provide a successor to the A.A.A. which is presented to the Wallace farm conference..."

"The plan is a modification of the South Dakota board's recent proposal for a permanent farm program, submitted by W.R. Ronald, a coauthor of the A.A.A. ...It involves use of

the President's soil conservation program, Secretary Wallace's ever normal granary plan, and continuation of the crop stabilization program through a newly created Federal conservation and loan corporation." (pp. 55-57).

Smith W. Brookhart, former United States Senator from the State of Iowa: "When [the Republican platform came out in 1932] I didn't like it, because I had always believed in control of surpluses instead of production... The Democratic platform was right. We ought to have begun with feeding our people and controlling the surplus where the surplus existed.

"The next question I want to mention is this parity price and this cost-of-production price. If you lay down your parity rules to figure the farmer's cost-of-production by the same rules that industry figures its cost of production, you have got parity automatically, and it is the parity price. The Massingale bill and Eicher bill both attempt to do that, and I think do." (pp. 63-77).

Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation submitted for the record the Recommendations of American Farm Bureau Federation Presented to National Agricultural Conference, Washington, D.C., January 16, 1936. (pp. 77-79).

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